

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 661.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON will PREACH the CENTENARY SERMON of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY NEXT, July 6, at Twelve o'clock. Doors open at Eleven.

Admission by tickets only, which may be obtained of Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Field's Bible Warehouse, Regent-street; B. Westerton, Knightsbridge; C. A. Calder, 1, Bathurst-street; Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's-churchyard; Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Warren, Hall, and Co., Camden New Town; K. J. Ford, Islington; J. Unwin, Bucklersbury; at the Institution, Haverstock-hill; and at the Office, 32, Ludgate-hill.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

WOODFORD WESLEYAN CHAPEL.
Rev. W. BURNETT, Minister.

The ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of this Chapel will be held on TUESDAY, July 6th, 1858, when TWO SERMONS will be preached; that in the Afternoon by the Rev. W. COOKE, Editor of the "New Connexion Methodist Magazine," Author of "Theology," "Shakenah," "Christian Theology," &c., &c.; that in the Evening by the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of London.

Service to commence in the Afternoon at Three; and in the Evening at Half-past Six.

Trains from Shoreditch at a quarter to Two, and ten minutes to Three; from Fenchurch-street, at ten minutes past Twelve, Four, Five, and Six, to within five minutes' walk of the Chapel.

Tes will be provided, weather permitting, in a large field, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Tickets 1s. each.

A Collection at the close of each service. Who will "come over and help us?"

THOSE GENTLEMEN who wish to MATRICULATE at the LONDON UNIVERSITY in 1859, may be Prepared (in Classics) for the Examination, through the post, by a First-class B.A. Terms moderate.
Address, B.A., Post-office, St. Leonards.

SCHOLASTIC.—A GENTLEMAN, with first-class Testimonials and References, wishes an ENGAGEMENT for the WRITING and ENGLISH DEPARTMENTS.
Address, stating salary, &c., to C. D., care of Mr. Giles, 134, Aldersgate-street, City.

WANTED immediately, in a Boarding and Day School in the Country, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.
Apply, with references, stating salary required, to H. B. H., Post-office, Southwold, Suffolk.
A Youth who has nearly completed his studies, and wishes for further improvement, will find this an eligible opportunity.

A YOUNG LADY, in her nineteenth year, who has just left school, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as JUNIOR TEACHER where her services would be given as an equivalent for her further studies.
Address, M. R., Post-office, Malden-road, Kentish New-town, N.W.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PERSON of Superior Mind and Manners, clever at her Needle, to WAIT on YOUNG LADIES, and willing to be generally useful. A Member of an Independent Church preferred.
Address, stating age, wages required, and full particulars, A. B., Post-office, Blackburn, Lancashire.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Dissenter's Family, a Pious YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to the Country Trade.
Apply, stating Age, Terms, and Reference, to Mr. Kettle, Coggeshall, Essex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, an intelligent, respectable, and well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to a SILK, LACE, and DRAPEY BUSINESS, where he would enjoy the comforts of a home. References given and required. Premium moderate.
Apply to H. Marchant, Museum-street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN used to a bustling Country Trade, desirous of a Permanent ENGAGEMENT, whose character will bear strict inquiry.
Address, Heelas and Sons, Wokingham, near Reading, and state age, salary, the two last persons with whom engaged, and how long with each, also with what religious body connected.
A VACANCY also for a JUNIOR, one who has been in the Drapery and grocery Trade would not be objected to.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN, as COMPANION and ATTENDANT to an INVALID GENTLEMAN, not elderly. If not a member of a Christian Church, must be at least religiously disposed, intelligent, and fond of reading, healthy, of good height, and strong. If fond of music and gardening desirable. Liberal remuneration to one willing to devote himself cheerfully to the Advertiser.
Address, with the fullest personal particulars, M.D., Post-office, Surbiton-hill, Surrey.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a respectable and steady YOUNG MAN, who has had about three years' experience, and can make himself generally useful, by
A. Shalders, grocer and draper, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as FIRST or SECOND COUNTERMAN. Three years' reference to last employer.
Address, C. W., Post-office, Gravesend.

WANTED, a SITUATION as GENERAL SERVANT or PLAIN COOK. Tradesman's family preferred. Christian privileges indispensable.
Address, E. M., care of Mrs. Christmas, 11, Jubilee-street, Mile-end.

FOR SALE, a handsome GREY PONY, 12½ hands high, sound and quiet to ride and drive with harness, and a light four wheel PHAETON, to hold three, new last September, having no further use for the same. Price for the whole 40l. No dealer need apply.
Address to V., 20, High-street, Guildford, Surrey.

THE Misses MIAL, KING-STREET, LEICESTER, have a few VACANCIES. Their School will RE-OPEN on the 29th of July.
Terms and references will be forwarded on application.

MRS. KILPIN and Miss FULLER, RUSSELL HOUSE, READING, have a few VACANCIES. Their Young Ladies will Re-assemble August 10. Terms and high testimonials on application.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, ORPINGTON, KENT.—FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Parents and Guardians seeking a good School near London, upon moderate terms, would do well to apply to Mr. ATKINS, the Master of the above Establishment, for a Circular.

LIBERAL EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE.—FOR DISSENTERS.
MR. J. FOTHERGILL'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, CLIFFORD HOUSE, SCARBOROUGH.
Circulars and Testimonials on application.

EDUCATION, with the COMFORTS of HOME.—ST. PETER'S, THANET. One mile from the Sea; Climate one of the healthiest in England.—The Rev. A. POWELL receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN (from Six to Twelve years of age) for instruction in the usual branches of a sound and useful English education. Terms moderate.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age. Christian government; the most approved methods of Teaching; French and German by accomplished, native, resident Masters. The Academic course adapted to the Oxford Examinations, and Matriculation at the London University.
For Papers apply to Mr. Wyle.

HOME EDUCATION.—PARK HOUSE, PARK-ROAD, STOKES NEWINGTON.
Miss MILLER receives a limited number of select Pupils and Parlor Boarders. The comforts of home are combined with a careful and accomplished Education. Eminent Professors attend. Terms very moderate.
A VACANCY for a GOVERNESS PUPIL.

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT, ERITH, KENT.
Mrs. CARTER receives a limited number of Pupils under ten years of age. Parents placing their children with her may depend upon every attention being paid to their domestic comfort and mental improvement. The situation is healthy, and within five minutes' walk of the railway station.
Terms and references forwarded on application.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.
HOPE HOUSE, WOODFORD GREEN, NEAR LONDON.
Mrs. BURNETT (wife of the Rev. W. Burnett) continues to receive a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE. Hope House is pleasantly situated, in a most salubrious locality; and Parents placing their Children under the care of Mrs. B. will find every attention paid to their health, comfort, and religious training.
Prospectuses forwarded on application.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—There are VACANCIES in a SELECT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, where the Principal makes the mental culture and domestic comfort of her Pupils her entire study. The number is limited, and the situation highly salubrious. To those deprived of Maternal care, or whose Education, from any circumstances, has been neglected, the above offers advantages rarely to be met with.
For terms, &c., apply by letter to H. P., 61, Lupus-street, St. George's-square, Belgravia, London.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—PARENTS seeking a Superior EDUCATION for their DAUGHTERS, on moderate terms, can make an arrangement with one of the Professors attending the KENSINGTON-PARK COLLEGE, by which a very first-class form of Instruction can be secured, together with the most anxious solicitude and care for the health, moral and religious training, and general comfort and happiness of the Pupils.
A Prospectus, with list of the Masters attending the College will be forwarded on application to R.S., Post-office, Ladbroke grove, Notting-hill, London.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N.
Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.
Plans of Instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various Branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained.—Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious.—Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 19th July.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A., Late Professor of Classics and Mathematics in the Western College.

PRESIDENT—W. D. WILLES, Esq., Bristol.
TREASURER—Rev. S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.
HONORARY SECRETARY—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.
The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 22nd July.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES.

16, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH.

This Establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. Hardwick Smith, B.A., and other efficient Teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most healthy situation; a happy home, regulated on Christian principles; a well-considered plan of tuition; a thorough and liberal education of a high order; inclusive and very moderate terms.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 29th of July. Number received, Eighteen. Full particulars forwarded on application.

LADIES' SCHOOL, CASTLE-HILL, READING.

Mrs. RATCLIFFE (assisted by efficient Governesses) receives a limited number of Pupils to educate in the usual branches of a liberal education, with the accomplishments; primary attention being given to the discipline of the mind and the inculcation of Scriptural principles. Masters attend on the usual terms. There will be ONE or TWO VACANCIES after the Midsummer recess. The daughters of ministers and missionaries educated with much liberality.

Also, a GOVERNESS-PUPIL can be received on advantageous terms.
Prospectuses forwarded on application.
Satisfactory references can be given to ministers and the parents of pupils.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a staff of Resident Masters, besides other teachers. The object of this public school is to give a first-class education, based on religious principles. The course of study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy; the spacious premises were erected expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School; or the Hon. Secretary, at the Committee-room, Founders' Hall, St. Swinburn's Lane, London.

The Second Session of 1858 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, August 4th.

By order of the Committee,
T. M. COOMES, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon. Sec.
REV. THOS. REES, Resident Secretary.

LADIES' SCHOOL, HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER.

MISS BOWTELL will have VACANCIES for several YOUNG LADIES after the Midsummer Vacation.

The system pursued is similar to that followed by the late Mrs. Stallybrass in the Ladies' College, Clapton, where Miss B. studied for some time.

The training is careful, and the domestic comforts are superior. School will RE-OPEN on the 22nd of July.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. G. Thomson, Joseph Savill, Esq., J. S. Barnes, Esq., and Joseph Shewell, Esq., Colchester; H. F. Coleman, Esq., Mvington Hall, Leicester; Rev. R. W. Mc All, Leicester; Rev. T. C. Dymock, Evington Parsonage, Leicester; A. J. Sutton, Esq., 81, Old Broad-street, London; and Rev. E. Stallybrass, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

The above Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWITT (widow of the late Rev. James Hewitt), who has been engaged in tuition for the last fifteen years, offers Superior Educational Advantages, combining, as far as possible, home enjoyments with the acquirements of school. A Prospectus, with full particulars, forwarded on application.

Mrs. H. has the privilege of referring to the friends of pupils, and to the subjoined gentlemen: Rev. H. Welsford, Tewkesbury; Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Rev. Morton Brown, L.L.D., Cheltenham; Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., Rev. Charles Stovel, Rev. Wm. Brock, Rev. F. Trestrail, Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., M.R.A.S., Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq.
The YOUNG LADIES will RE-ASSEMBLE the 22nd July.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums deposited on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.
The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW,



CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.
Mr. CARRYER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.
The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.
Terms, 30*l.* per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 25*l.* per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. P. Wootton, Esq., 4, Kensington Park Terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. J. W. Smith, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Newton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

THE GROVE SCHOOLS, BRILL, BUCKS.

These well-known Schools combine the advantage of moderate terms with the highest respectability, and the enjoyment of every comfort. The young gentlemen are specially prepared for any mercantile or professional position which their friends may intend them to occupy. French and German spoken daily. Terms, under ten years of age, twenty-two guineas; above ten years, twenty-five guineas.

The following are some of the advantages enjoyed:—Sound teaching, religious training, constant oversight, absence of corporal punishment, unlimited supply of the best provisions, and healthful locality. If desired the pupils are allowed to write to their parents without being required to show their letters to their teachers. References to parents of pupils in all parts of the Kingdom. A play-ground of four acres. Parents may obtain a prospectus, containing the fullest particulars, by applying to the Principal, Dr. William C. Clark, M.A., the Grove, Brill, Bucks.

P.S.—Dr. C. treats specially with ministers whose incomes may be limited.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE, midway between Poole and the rising water-lake of Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal.

The locality of this Establishment, from the dryness of its soil and the purity of its atmosphere, is considered to be singularly healthy, scarcely to be surpassed in the South of England; its domestic arrangements are liberal and complete—while the education imparted is in every way calculated to harmonize with the requirements of the time.

Pupils are prepared for a College Course, or for Professional or Commercial Life.

French and German by Native Professors.

Terms (which are moderate) and unexceptionable references to Parents of Pupils and others on application.

Parkstone is equally accessible by rail to Poole—thence four times a day by Omnibus.

School duties RE-COMMENCE JULY 29th.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON (W.)

The Misses BUTLER beg to announce their removal to a larger Residence, built for them to accommodate the increased number of their Pupils.

The Misses Butler have had long experience in Tuition, they are enabled to impart a sound and liberal English Education, and offer considerable advantages for the study of the Latin, French, and German Languages. Miss E. F. Butler has spent some time on the Continent, and a resident French Governess, who has a first-class certificate, is engaged as Assistant.

Music, Singing, Drawing, and Painting are taught by well qualified instructors. The moral and religious training, and the domestic comfort of the pupils are sedulously considered.

VACANCIES exist for a few PUPILS at the ensuing Term, which commences on August 2nd; and a Young Lady can be received as PARLOUR BOARDER, who may be desirous of continuing her education; a separate bedroom offered.

Terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to E. Geddis, Esq., Ipswich, Mayor; Rev. Eleazer Jones, Ipswich; Professor Nenner, New College, London; Rev. S. S. England, Walthamstow; Rev. J. Lord, Ipswich.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY, 25, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 16, 1858.

A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

22, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

THOMAS CHALLIN, Esq., A.M., Chairman.

THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John T. Fletcher, Esq., Charles James Heath, Esq., George Meek, Esq., James Pilkington, Esq., M.P., R. H. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq., Secretary.

THOMAS PRICE, L.L.D., Actuary—David Oughton, Esq.

First Assistant—Francis Cuthbertson, Esq.

The Midsummer and Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head office of the Company, or of any of its agents throughout the country.

Losses by explosion of gas made good by the Company.

In the Life Department four-fifths of the profits divisible by the Company's Debt of Settlement allowed to assured, and the Company's assets all business relating to Life Assurance, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, on the most liberal terms, consistent with sound principles and public safety.

No charge for stamps on Life Assurance Policies.

Loans granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

The Policies of this Company are paid when the renewal premium is received within the thirty days of grace, though the assured have died previously.

To all agents, solicitors, auctioneers, and surveyors, liberal allowance will be made.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH, OR
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6*l.* PER WEEK
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,884*l.*

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

LOANS GRANTED WITHOUT SURETIES,

from 5*l.* to 200*l.*; and, with Sureties or Security, up to 500*l.*, repayable by instalments. No deduction for interest or expenses. Particulars and forms on application, or by post, on receipt of four stamps. All communications strictly confidential.

TOWN and COUNTRY LOAN and DISCOUNT BANK,
Orange-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Open from Ten to Six.

CHARLES ABRATHAT, Manager.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,

Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., at NEWSON and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 60, Borough. Established A.D. 1746.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers,

&c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, All-place, Great All-place, London. Retail, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

ANY GENTLEMAN seeking comfort in

SHAVING is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. Price 3*s.* and 4*s.* each, or through the post free per Post-office order or stamps, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.*

S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, were

ranked good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2*s.* RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3*s.* RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and

TRAVELLING BAGS.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2*l.* 12*s.* to 100*l.* each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3*l.* 12*s.* to 80*l.*

Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,
67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON;

Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS,

and Machines of NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS, combining all the recent French and English improvements.

PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, Table CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, Patent DISH COVERS, and every article for the Kitchen, always on show at

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY'S

Stove, Grate, and Cooking Apparatus Manufactory, and Warehouse, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S General Furnishing

IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his Illustrated Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1*a.*, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry-place, London.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of

SECONDHAND FURNITURE, covering a space of more than 60,000 square feet.—J. DENT and Co., Proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg most respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers of any description of FURNITURE to their at present unrivalled stock, consisting of entire suites of Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Furniture, manufactured by the best houses in London, which they have recently purchased from several noblemen and gentlemen leaving England under such circumstances as to enable them to offer any portion at less than one-third of its original cost. Every article warranted, and the money returned if not approved of. Principal entrance, 89, Crawford-street, Baker-street.

WOULD YOU MAKE HOME HAPPY?

Purchase the NEW PATENT NURSING CHAIR, in which the Baby nurses itself. Pronounced by Medical Men, by the Press, by happy Fathers, delighted Mothers, and the smiling Babes themselves, to be the best thing ever invented for the healthful exercise and amusement of young children.

"It will speedily find its place in every house where children find a home."—Court Circular.

Prospectuses sent to any address.

Wilson, Newton, and Co., 144, High Holborn, London.

EPPE'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation

is supplied in 1*lb.* and 4*lb.* packets, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 9*d.*

JAMES EPPE, Homoeopathic chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and the manufactory, 398, Euston-road; also of grocers and chemists. Each packet is labelled.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—

SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their very splendid STOCK of ARGENTINE SILVER, which continues to be the best substitute for solid silver, and has stood the test of sixteen years' trial. A large show-room in their new building is expressly fitted up for the display of articles manufactured in this metal. The stock comprises dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with every article for the table and sideboard. The Argentine silver spoons and forks are especially recommended for appearance, economy, and durability.

	Fiddle	Double	King's
	Pattern	Thread	Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks	best quality 2 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Table Spoons	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Fish Knives	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6

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12 Dessert ditto 20 7 4 7 6 8

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12 Dessert ditto 20 7 4 7 6 8

2 Gravy Spoons 10 7 4 3 13 4

1 Soup Ladle 10 7 4 3 13 4

4 Sauce Ladles 10 7 10 3 18 4

4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls 1 0 0

1 Fish Slice 2 10 0

12 Tea Spoons 10 7 10 3 18 4

1 Pair Sugar Tongs 0 13 6

1 Moist-sugar Spoon 0 8 6

1 Sugar Sifter 0 15 0

1 Butter Knife, silver handle 0 12 6

57 16 2

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Sugar Basin 11 11 0 6 1 0

Milk Ewer 8 11 0 4 8 0

Coffee Pot 28 10 0 14 0 0

35 19 0

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12 Table Spoons 40 at 7 6 15 0 0

12 Dessert ditto 25 7 6 9 7 6

12 Table Forks 40 7 6 15 0 0

12 Dessert ditto 25 7 6 9 7 6

2 Gravy Spoons 11 7 6 4 2 6

1 Soup Ladle 11 7 6 4 2 6

4 Sauce Ladles 11 8 0 4 8 0

4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls 1 19 0

1 Fish Slice 3 0 0

12 Tea Spoons 14 8 0 5 12 0

1 Pair Sugar Tongs 1 5 0

1 Moist-sugar Spoon 0 15 0

1 Sugar Sifter 1 3 0

1 Butter Knife, silver handle 1 3 0

76 5 0

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Sugar Basin 12 11 6 6 18 0

Cream Ewer 8 11 6 4 12 0

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ASTOUNDING TRIUMPH OF COMMON SENSE.

WE are often called upon, in passing through life, to admire acts which are as trivial in themselves as putting on one's slippers, but which occasionally acquire an unenviable claim to distinction from the special character or position of those who perform them. Things which, being done by ordinary folk, excite no sort of notice, rise into importance when done by people from whom they are not expected. An anecdote, for example, illustrative of natural affection, or friendly forethought, or sound judgment, on the part of Royalty, goes the round of the newspapers as though it were a marvel, not because the action to which it relates is not just what we ought to anticipate, but because our own inflated notions of kings and queens put them out of the category of humanity. We are for ever applauding in children sayings which have nothing whatever wonderful in them but that they were uttered by children. By the slowest and clumsiest of all conceivable processes, we have ourselves witnessed sentences rapped out, amid the awe of spectators, as veritable communications from the spiritual world, which might have been met with in any letter from a living friend without awakening even momentary surprise, and we have thought, in the language of Shakespeare,

"There needs no ghost come from the other world
To tell us this."

To some such effect of contrast, we suppose, must be ascribed the burst of astonishment and triumph with which the *Times* hails the debate and decision of the House of Lords on Monday evening, in relation to the "Political services of the Church of England." "Common sense," exclaims the journalist "has prevailed!" upon which, it is obvious to remark that, save in the House of Lords, and on questions affecting the Church Establishment, common sense usually does prevail, or it would not be "common."

The Lords, at the instance of Earl Stanhope, and under the sanction of the episcopal bench, have actually agreed to request the Crown to put itself in decent harmony with the spirit of the age, by abrogating the services now appointed to be read "in all cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels, and all chapels of colleges and halls . . . and in all parish churches and chapels . . . in England and Ireland," on the anniversaries of the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May. The first of these services is "a form of prayer with thanksgiving," "for the happy deliverance of King James the First, and the three estates of England, from the most traitorous and bloody-intended massacre by gunpowder; and also for the happy arrival of his Majesty King William, on this day, for the deliverance of our Church and nation." The second is "a form of prayer with fasting," for "the day of the martyrdom of the blessed King Charles the First; to implore the mercy of God that neither the guilt of that sacred and innocent blood, nor those other sins, by which God was provoked to deliver up both us and our King into the hands of cruel and unreasonable men, may at any time hereafter be visited upon

us or our posterity." The third is "a form of prayer with thanksgiving to Almighty God, for having put an end to the great rebellion, by the restitution of the King and Royal family, and the restoration of the Government after many years of interruption."

All these "proclamation" services the "common sense" of the people has already rendered obsolete. In consequence partly of a tone of political opinion differing very widely with that which was the fashion among the bishops and clergy throughout the reigns of the Stuarts, partly of a truer insight into the motives of the leading men of those distracted times, and partly of a better understanding and appreciation of what constitutes religious devotion and Christian charity, the laity of the Church of England have long ceased to attend these services, and the clergy, deferring to the feeling of their flocks, have, with here and there an exception, discontinued them. People whose historical reading had extended beyond Clarendon, and whose faith was not inseparably pinned to a bishop's sleeve, began to feel some misgiving as to the acceptable character of devotional engagements which consist, for the most part, in making the Almighty a sort of confidential listener to the outpourings of political passion. They very reasonably suspected the propriety of establishing a parallel between Charles the First and the Saviour of mankind, and of quoting, as descriptive of a great political tragedy, the prophetic language of David, "The people stood up, and the rulers took counsel together, against the Lord and against his anointed." There was, no doubt, to most thoughtful minds, a spice of profanity in giving God thanks in the sanctuary, in such language as the following: "We acknowledge it as thine especial favour that though thou didst suffer thine anointed blessed King Charles the First to fall into the hands of violent and blood-thirsty men, and barbarously to be murdered by them, yet thou didst not leave us for ever as sheep without a shepherd, but by thy gracious providence didst miraculously preserve the undoubted heir of his crowns, our then gracious sovereign King Charles the Second, from his bloody enemies, hiding him under the shadow of thy wings until their tyranny was overpast." Myriads of Churchmen even, hesitated to characterise the Commonwealth as "the Great Rebellion," and still more to give thanks for the "extraordinary and wonderful manner" in which Almighty God was pleased to "disappoint and overthrow the wicked designs of those traitorous, heady, and high-minded men, who, under the pretence of religion and thy most holy name, had contrived and well-nigh effected the utter destruction of this church and kingdom"—or to denounce such men as Cromwell and his associates as "cruel men, sons of Belial," permitted, in judgment on the nation, "to imbrue their hands in the blood of thine Anointed"—or to describe their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as "workers of iniquity such as turn religion into rebellion and faith into faction," or to pray against them in such words as these: "Infatuate and defeat their counsels, abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices." Services cast in this mould of political sectarianism and bitterness became in due time an offence to the common-sense and good-feeling of the laity, and, therefore, as we have said, for many years they have been customarily avoided.

Well, after this popular, we may justly say, national condemnation of these political services, and when, to all intents and purposes, they have been obsolete for many a long year, it is reckoned a wonderful triumph of common-sense that the House of Lords and the bench of Bishops should address the Crown to withdraw the Order in Council by which the annual celebration of them is commanded. It speaks but little, we must say, for the reputation of the Peers, spiritual and temporal, for common-sense and good-feeling, that so much should be made of their concession in this instance—inasmuch as they have but agreed to bury things which have been so long dead as to diffuse all around them a most offen-

sive odour. "Better late than never" is a trustworthy maxim—but, really, it is sometimes too late to reap credit from deeds which nevertheless it is well to have done. We do not wonder at their lordships' reluctance to sanction ecclesiastical change, even to the extent of removing what is unsightly and loathsome. They know, as well as we, that they cannot stop where they are. "The beginning of" reform "is like the letting out of waters." This very discussion which ended so unanimously was not over before Lord Campbell hinted at proposing some alteration in the form of prayer used daily in their lordships' house. The opening made by the decision on Earl Stanhope's motion is a very narrow one—but any opening is wide enough to let in the insinuating energy of the spirit of the age, and to become a precedent for something further. The self-same "common-sense" which has carried away services resting upon royal proclamation, will begin very speedily to search the use and soundness of services settled by the authority of Parliament. The Communion, the Athanasian Creed, expressions used in the Catechism and in several of the offices, will be revised. The stereotyped character of the Establishment, and especially of its Liturgy, will be felt more and more as a serious detriment to its usefulness. In this view of it, and in this view only, is Monday evening's work to be accepted as important. It is not in the thing done, but in its significance, that there is any cause for triumph. A scratch may sometimes be as dangerous as a ghastly wound. The lords have abraded a skin which there is no constitutional vigour to heal. What will come next we leave the future to reveal.

THE CHURCH-RATE BILL IN THE LORDS.

We presume that the discussion on the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill will be taken on Friday next, unless the health of Lord Derby should require its further postponement. The extent of the petitioning movement in support is but very inadequately reported in the daily papers. Thus on Monday night there were above 100 petitions presented, though the *Times* report by no means indicates the fact. Up to that period the total number of petitions were 356, against 190 in opposition to the bill. But there are, we understand, nearly 300 petitions still in hand, many of them detained to make them correct in point of form; and we shall be much surprised if there be not another hundred or two received before Friday. In the event of a further adjournment of the question, we trust the interval will be used for increasing the volume of petitions, that they may amount to at least 1,000.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Many of our readers will no doubt be pleased to see a list of the places and public bodies from which petitions had already been presented up to Monday night:—

From members of the Baptist congregation at Halesworth; inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Denbigh; members of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters of Bethany Baptist Chapel, Cardiff; inhabitants of Bala; members of the congregations of South-lane Chapel, Downton; Baptist Chapel, Neatishead; Independent Chapel, Narborough; Beckett-street Chapel, Derby; Northern Association of Baptist Churches; Independent Chapel, Nebo; Charles-street Chapel, Cardiff; inhabitants of Shebbear, and Sidbury; William Griffith, and James Humphrys; town-council of Kidderminster, under their common seal; Nonconformists and others of Thornbury; congregation of Wesleyan Free Church, Frampton Cotterell; Protestant Dissenters and others of—Sherborne; Mary-street Chapel, Taunton; Isle Abbots; inhabitants of—Winterbourne, Castle Donington, Oakham, Langham, Wareham, Pucklechurch, Sawley, and Hambrook; congregations of—the Baptist Chapel, Llanthwy; Welsh Chapel, Aldersgate-street, London; Independent Chapel, Kyrle-street, Ross; Unitarian Chapel, Honiton; Silva Chapel, Abercannaid; Commercial-road Chapel, Commercial-road East; Independent Chapel, Llangattock; Rehoboth Chapel, Brynmawr; High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham; and Unitarian Chapel, Atherton; Dissenters of—Tring (four petitions), Nottingham, Fakenham, Penknap, Llanwily, Llanwenarth, Penrose, Derby, Merthyr Tydvil, Llanvihangel, Ceevnglastryn, Cwmivor, Llanwrda, Abergavenny, Crickhowell, Preston, Crickadarn, Ottery Saint Mary, Shrewsbury, Pendarren, Truro,

Horsington, Charlton Musgrove, Beer, Wincanton, York, Longton, Honiton, Dunstable, Bromsgrove, Cadoxton, Collumpton, Ilkeston, Leeds, Lockwood, Todmorden, Halifax (two petitions), Otley, and Kentish-town; inhabitants of—Thirsk, Bromsgrove, Shipston-on-Strour, Chadwick, Crook, West Melton, Bugbrook, Witham, Redruth, Totham, Hackleton, Boldre, Grays, and Narborough; pastors and delegates of the Glamorganshire Baptist Association; Independent ministers assembled at Solva, and persons signing; attendants at the Independent Chapel, Saint Ives; Broughton; Providence Chapel, Whitehaven; Ebenezer Chapel, Scarborough; Baptist Chapel, Charles-street, Whitehaven; Redruth; Brymbo; Pembroke Dock; West-row, Stockton-upon-Tees; Glynceiriog; Stony Stratford; and Broughton; members of the Christian Unitarian congregation of Bridport; Dissenters of—Blandford Forum (two petitions), Longton, Bassingbourne, Capel Evan, Aberystwyth, Goltrey, Beaufort Iron Works, and Pemaun Chapel; Welsh Wesleyan Methodists of—Broughton, Brymbo, and Free Gospel Chapel, Broughton; Calvinistic Methodists of—Pontgarey, Gwersyllt, and Broughton; and inhabitants of—Shirland, Derby, Saint Helens (Lancaster), Wick, Quainton, Daventry, Berkhamstead, Newbury, New-wells, Wilburton, Prickwillow, Thetford, Saint Albans, Hatherleigh, Brymbo, Ashwater, Plymouth, Didmarton, Witheridge, Llandefello, Terling, Oxload, and Camborne; Dissenters of—Eynsford, Coventry (eight petitions), Loughborough (two petitions), Lewes, Kendal, Neth-ligher (four petitions), Dias, Devonport, Darwen (five petitions), Exeter, Saint Mary Cray, Footscray, Walworth-road, Bellingham, Llanelly (three petitions), Cambridge, Halesworth, St. Ives, Bythorn, Cwmwysk, Tynewy Treacastle, Taunton, Pembroke Dock, Eastcombe, Ruscombe, Stonehouse, Nailsworth, Stourbridge, Halifax, Stroud (three petitions); Thornbury, Moreton, and Tytherington; Chalford, Trefarn, Kibworth, and Portsea; vestry of Saint James, Westminster; inhabitants of—Bourton-on-the-Water, Yate, Arlington, Bibury, and Winsor; Wakefield, Chipping Sodbury, Frampton Cotterell, Isle Abbots, Monmouth; Horsehay, Norwich, Coalbrookdale and Ironbridge, Madeley, Bontnewydd, Eye, Halsted, Buckfastleigh, Embleton, and Llanbadarnfaur; Wm. Bathurst Woodman, and persons signing; Protestant Dissenters of—Rugeley, Woodbridge, Sudbury, Bath, and Bridgwater; merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and others of Sheffield; Society of Friends of—Bridgewater, Woodbridge, and Ipswich; Baptists of—Farsley; Chard; Ebenezer Chapel, Southsea; Berwick-street Chapel, Newcastle; Hatch; North Currey; Taunton; Yeovil; Williton and Watchet-upon-Tyne; Dawley Bank; Stanningley; Bardwell; Huddersfield; Bures Chapel, Bures Saint Mary; Worsworth; Pudsey; Bramley; Hanley; Coseley (three petitions); Tipton; Scammonden; Cemetery-road, Sheffield; Townhead-street Chapel, Sheffield; Temperance Hall, Sheffield; and Boroughbridge; Independent Congregations of—Stanningley; Pudsey; Wat-fishfold; Carter street, Uttoxeter; Burton-upon-Trent; Dunstable; Hookliffe; Huxton; Sudbury; Clare; Cowlinge; Walsham-la-Willows; Stansfield; Barnsley; Morley; Nether Chapel, Sheffield; Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield; Zion Chapel, Bridgewater; Cavendish; and Wincanton; Wesleyan congregations of—Centenary Chapel of Stanningley; Bramley; Pudsey; and Brunswick Chapel, Macclesfield; Primitive Methodists of—Bramley; Huddersfield; Westgate Chapel, Barnsley; and Stanningley; Unitarian Congregation of—Bath, Sheffield, and Herts and Beds Baptist Association; Wesleyan Reformers of Stanningley and Bramley; New Connection Methodists of—Barnsley; Scotland-street Chapel, and South-street Chapel, Sheffield; Suffolk Benevolent Society; congregation of—Highfield; Sket-ley, near Swansea; Westgate Chapel, Bradford; Bethel Chapel, Bradford; Little Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford; Tetley-road Chapel, Bradford; College-road Chapel, Bradford; Salem Chapel, Bradford; Methodist Free Church, Pudsey; Taber-street, Sheffield; Queen-street Chapel, Sheffield; Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield; Fulwood Chapel, Sheffield; Quiet-street Chapel, Bath; and Shackwell Chapel, Stoke Newington; inhabitants of—Tavistock, Cockermouth, Farnworth and Kersley, Framlingham, Clawton, Great Staughton, Dawley, Sabden, Wapentake of Staincross, Crowkerne, Bridgewater, Knowle, Montacute, Oakhill, Othery, Shepton Mallet, Bramley, Burton-upon-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Woodbridge, Lavenham, Dunstable, Houghton Regis, Risley, Luton, Darfield, Pontefract, Huddersfield, Barnsley (two petitions) Wors-borough Dale, Howden, Thirsk, Gorleston and South-town, Pureton, Denton and Haughton, Mosser; and persons signing.

THE NORWICH TOWN COUNCIL AND CHURCH-RATES.

At a special meeting of the Town Council held on Friday, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. TILLET moved the adoption of the following petition to the House of Lords in favour of the measure now before their lordships, and which he said enacted that from and after a certain date, Church-rates should cease to be levied:—

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Norwich, in council assembled,

Sheweth,

That Church-rates in the judgment of this council are unjust to Nonconformists, and injurious to the Church of England.

That the dissensions and agitation which have arisen on the subject throughout the kingdom, and particularly in vestry meetings, tend to set neighbour against neighbour, and to create a prejudice against true religion.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the bill for the entire abolition of Church-rates now before your lordships' house may pass into a law.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

This petition, Mr. Tillett observed, committed no one to an opinion on the principle involved in the objection to the alliance between Church and State, as he knew that the introduction of that point would have caused some division. He himself held strong opinions on the subject, believing that true religion being essentially divine did not need the patronage and support of the State, and being essentially free and independent, could not consistently submit to

its control; and these principles he felt convinced would one day be universally admitted, and by none more sincerely than by members of the Church of England. Sir John Trelawney's bill had passed the Commons by a very large majority—and amongst the supporters had been some of the most popular and intelligent members of the present Government. It had ceased, therefore, to be a mere party question, and upon that ground, as well as others, he moved the adoption of this petition with the utmost confidence. (Applause.)

Mr. J. D. SMITH seconded the proposition. He thought that a question which had caused so much vexation should be finally settled, especially as the kingdom, through the House of Commons had given so strong an opinion in favour of the entire abolition of Church-rates. After Mr. Sims Reeve had expressed his entire approval of the petition as a Churchman,

Mr. JAMES WINTER denounced the opposition to Church-rates as a direct attack of spoliation, not only against the Established Church but against almost all other property as well. (No, no.) After all, out of 12,000 parishes there were only about five per cent. where a Church-rate had been levied, and why, therefore, should the abolition of the rate be demanded. Any one would be glad to see a measure which would be satisfactory to the entire nation, but the present bill was simply the beginning of an attack on the Church itself. (Oh, oh.) Who was to support the churches in those very numerous parishes where the people were too poor to do so? If the petition had asked for compensation to be given to the Church for the loss of the rate he would have supported it. As it stood it was a direct attack upon religion—(no)—and upon the interests and privileges of the poor. (No, no.) The poor largely partook of the ministrations of the Church, having a legal right to be baptised, married, and buried by the Church (laughter); but with respect to a Dissenting chapel no poor person had a legal right within the walls, not in the churchyard. He moved as an amendment:—

That the Established Church being the means of carrying the great truths of the Gospel to the inhabitants of this kingdom, and particularly to the poor who partake largely in her ministrations, any attempt at her overthrow would be a direct attack on the interests of religion and on the rights of the poor; and therefore this council protests against any measure for the abolition of Church-rates which does not provide compensation for securing the sustenance of the Church and the becoming performance of Divine worship.

Mr. BECKWITH seconded the amendment, and said he should like to know whether Dissenters who objected to pay Church-rates were willing to give up their right to make use of the Church as they now did.

Mr. JOHNSON said he could not support the petition, as he wished Church-rates to be placed on the national rates.

Mr. BRIGHTWELL ably replied to Mr. Winter. He thought that the safety of the church would be more firmly established by the passing of the measure now under consideration. He himself was called upon by a clergyman some time since to help for the repairs of one of the churches in the city, and he at once said, "How do you happen to call upon me, I am a Dissenter?" The churchman replied that he should get on very poorly if he called upon none but churchmen. He accordingly gave him a contribution.

Mr. WILLETT said he felt that the religion of the Church of England would be better promoted if Church-rates were entirely abolished. Everybody must feel that it was most desirable that this vexed question should be settled.

The votes of the Council were then taken, when the petition was adopted by a majority of 25 to 7.

The MAYOR said that he could not allow this petition to pass without saying that he must dissent from it on the ground that there was nothing to justify the first paragraph which stated that Church-rates in the opinion of the Council were unjust and injurious to the Church of England. In his opinion, this was not correct, but any measure which went for the abolition of Church-rates on proper principles, he should be happy to support.

Mr. TILLET then moved that the petition be sent to Lord Wodehouse for presentation, which was agreed to.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

CHURCH-RATES AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.—The usual quarterly vestry was held on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., when, upon the motion for making a Church-rate of 1½d. in the pound, Mr. Potter moved, and Mr. Tyler seconded, as an amendment, that the required amount should be raised by voluntary subscription. The chairman, as upon former occasions, refused to submit the amendment to the meeting, and the motion for a rate was put and carried, under protests against the illegality of the proceedings.

CHURCH-RATES AT SOUTH OCKENDON, ESSEX.—At a vestry meeting called on Thursday last, William Elsdon, churchwarden, in the chair, a rate of 2d. in the pound was demanded. No estimates were given, nor even a verbal statement of the purposes for which the rate was demanded vouchsafed. The Rev. J. Morison moved that "This vestry do adjourn for six weeks, to enable the churchwardens to produce suitable estimates." This was seconded by Mr. Pugh. Upon a show of hands, the vestry was equally divided, the chairman giving his casting vote against the amendment. Mr. Morison demanded a poll. At its conclusion the amendment was carried by a majority of six votes.

EAST BERGHOLT, SUFFOLK.—This pretty, quiet village has just been the scene of unwonted excitement. At a vestry meeting on the 25th inst., the

Churchwardens proposed a rate of twopence in the pound. An amendment, that no rate be made, was moved by Mr. Lott, an Episcopalian, and seconded by Mr. W. Green, a Dissenter. On a show of hands, there appeared a majority of three for the amendment. The pro-rate party then demanded a poll; which was continued until the third day. The numbers declared at the close of the poll were seventy-four in favour of the rate, and sixty-one against it. Although the opposition was unsuccessful, the demonstration will tell in the right direction. This is the first time the anti-rate party have tried the strength of the two parties at this poll.

CHURCH-RATE STRUGGLE AT WINLATON, DURHAM.—On Monday, the 21st inst., the village of Winlaton was the scene of much excitement, occasioned by the whole parish being polled in order to decide the much-vexed question, whether a Church-rate had to be levied or not. For some time past some of the inhabitants had determined to resist any further call upon their pockets for any such purpose. This feeling was no doubt strengthened by the fact of one of the churchwardens, who is an employer, stopping the rate for last year off the wages of one of his workmen who was disinclined to pay it. At the vestry meeting on the previous Thursday, the anti-rate party were victorious, the numbers being as eight for and twenty-five against a rate. The churchwardens having demanded a poll, a very active canvass commenced on both sides. In the beginning of the day the Church party took the lead, but about two o'clock, by the active exertions of the Voluntaries, they were equal; after that it was quite clear the rate was doomed, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—For the rate, 84 votes given by 27 individuals; against, 119 votes given by 100 persons—being a majority of 35. At four o'clock, Mr. R. S. Bagnall proclaimed the result to the large crowd outside the vestry, which was received with loud applause, and congratulated them upon the victory which they had achieved. Mr. Joseph Cowan, jun., of Blaydon, also addressed the meeting amid much cheering. Messrs. H. Bagnall, Watson, and Wishart, also delivered animated and telling addresses. The old radical vigour, for which Winlaton used to be so famous in times past, appeared to revive under the excitement of a contest so spiritedly carried on. In the evening, cannon were fired, and the village brass band played in honour of the victory.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.—Last year the ratepayers of Kingston-on-Thames, being in great doubt as to the effect of the Division of Parishes Act in relation to the levying of Church-rates, resolved to be on the safe side, by refraining from making a rate, and trying a voluntary subscription. Last week the vestry again met, and the new Churchwardens at once stated that the experiment had been so satisfactory that they should not ask for a rate, but again adopt the plan of a subscription. A motion having been made that it was not advisable to levy a Church-rate, George Gould, Esq., a magistrate of the borough, and one of the churchwardens, said that he had to report the successful result of a great experiment.

Year after year he had urged that they could do without a rate, and that it was an unjust imputation on Churchmen to suppose that they would not keep the churches from falling into decay, and be ready to support services to which they were attached. The Church-rate, levied over the whole parish, had in the previous year produced 300*l.*, and that had been obtained by the excitement of the angry and unchristian feelings which had always characterised the levying of such rates. Legal proceedings had in many cases to be taken, and in others entreaties had to be resorted to, to induce men to pay, and help was given to some whose necessities made it impossible for them to pay themselves. What had happened now? Why, even omitting the two districts of Surbiton and Norbiton, and without the slightest unpleasantness of feeling, there had been given, readily and kindly, 337*l.* 8*s.*, instead of 160*l.*, which would have been the share for that half of the area of the parish, if there had been a rate instead of a contribution. (Cheers.) In former years, whenever it was reported that the church needed repair, and the sum proposed to be expended made a difference of a halfpenny in the rate, the amount was always struck out; but now they had paid expenses to a larger amount than in the previous year, and had a surplus for repairs. (Cheers.) They had, therefore, obtained an architect's estimate of the repairs needed, and had entered into a contract to the amount of 1200*l.*, and had altogether spent in repairs 1,735*l.* That had been the result of the voluntary system, and it was such as had never before been witnessed in Kingston. (Cheers.) No better proof could be needed that "where there's a will there's a way," and that if churchmen were appealed to in a right spirit they would cheerfully respond. To the inhabitants of Surbiton and Norbiton having sittings in the church they had appealed on the ground of equity and propriety, and money in those cases had been readily given. Dissenters also had given very generously, and the first subscribers who voluntarily came forward were Dissenters. (Cheers.) Nor had the money been furnished by a few persons, for while there were but 160 pews, 230 persons, mostly heads of families, had subscribed. (Hear, hear.) And, so far as they knew, there had been but two cases of refusal. (Loud cheers.) He had himself been sanguine; but even he had not estimated the receipts at above 300*l.* Persons had, however, given double what was asked; and some had said they were quite willing to give more, if needed. Instead of meeting with rebuffs, he had never been more pleasantly engaged in his life; and as to the labour involved, if he were churchwarden for a dozen years, and had such a colleague, he would rather go through the same process than pay a collector 20*l.* a year and incur all the odium which the collection of a rate involved. (Cheers.) The new churchwardens would find their course much easier, for the system had now been explained; they would know who to go to, and would no doubt obtain a renewal of the amounts. He hoped that the example set by that town would be followed elsewhere, and that it would soon be everywhere felt

that those who gave heart offerings for the service of God were far more benefited than those who enjoyed the supposed advantage of a compulsory rate. (Much cheering.)

Mr. Simpson, the late churchwarden, supported the statement of his colleague, saying that he had at the outset been in favour of a rate. Mr. C. Williams, after the motion dispensing with a rate had been carried, moved,

That this vestry has heard the statements of the late churchwardens with the utmost gratification, as showing the possibility of obtaining by voluntary means the funds hitherto raised by a compulsory rate.

This was seconded, carried unanimously, and the proceeding closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the late churchwardens.

MISS JOY AND THE CONFESSORIAL.—Miss Joy, the lady charged by the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring at the meeting at St. James's Hall, on the 11th inst., with the grossest conduct, has been advised by counsel that, in the present anomalous state of the law of slander, she has no right of action against him for the statements made by him at that meeting; and thus, being unable to prove her innocence of the charges brought by him against her, or to give him an opportunity of proving them in a court of law, and being exposed in consequence of those charges to constant annoyance, her only course is to declare publicly that Mr. Baring's statements with respect to her are false. She says she has never confessed to Mr. Poole or any other clergyman, and that she did not urge, or suggest, to, or advise either of the women referred to in Mr. Baring's statement, or anybody else, to confess to Mr. Poole or any other clergyman.

THE LATE DR. BUNTING AND METHODISM.—We are compelled to express our conviction that, while Dr. Bunting did much to advance Methodism, he was oftentimes too solicitous to serve it at the expense of other and higher considerations. In his hands, Methodism became respectable and politically influential. And this seemed the great object of his life. For this he allied himself with Toryism in Church and State, and dragged the Wesleyan Conference after him. For this he flattered and petted, by connexional honours, the rich men in Methodism. All his efforts, too, were intended to consolidate the power of the Conference over the Methodist people; then establishing the disproportionate influence of a few preachers in official situations over the Conference, and ultimately holding the reins of power in his own hands. He was the Conference; he directed the movement; he pulled the strings of the whole machine. That he exercised this authority in the main wisely and well, and made Methodism, as he aimed at doing, influential and respectable, is, after all, but qualified praise. For in doing this he crushed out all individual freedom in the Wesleyan Conference. Liberty of speech was almost unknown, and the annual assembly of four or five hundred ministers became only a court of registration for acts that had already been decided upon by one accomplished and far-seeing, but sometimes unscrupulous mind, who used the tools he surrounded himself with at his own pleasure, and to accomplish his own purposes. His admirers have sometimes said that these purposes were not selfish, because they did not enrich him, and Dr. Bunting, with all his faults, showed no love of money for himself or for its own sake; but the desire for selfish aggrandisement in the case of public men is more frequently shown in the pursuit of power, or the other objects of ambition, than in the pursuit of wealth. Dr. Bunting's whole life was devoted to the one object, the centralisation of all authority and power in the hands of the Conference, where he reigned supreme and alone. Various attempts have been made by the Methodist people within the last fifty years to obtain some degree of ecclesiastical freedom and the right of self-government, but these always found in Dr. Bunting a determined and successful opponent. He was mixed up in all the strifes which have occurred in Methodism for the last half-century, and which have made it a proverb for contention and dispute. In all he was ever the uncompromising antagonist of reform or concession. Indeed, to some extent, nearly all the agitations which have shaken Methodism for some years past originated in opposition to some of his acts, or were brought into immediate relation to him. The Band-room controversy in Manchester, the split arising out of the Leeds organ case, the Warrenton division in 1835, and the recent agitation which has cost the connexion 100,000 members, may be quoted as remarkable instances. But, on the other hand, to his praise it must be said, that the great institutions which have added so much to the efficiency and glory of Methodism, were also as closely related to him. To speak of one only—the gigantic Missionary Society, which has passed unharmed through all the recent disturbances, was mainly his creation; and as one of its secretaries for many years, he controlled all its operations. It was in the management of the Missionary Society that his peculiar genius found an appropriate sphere for its exercise. He was an accomplished financier, and although the society was often involved in enormous debt for a time, he kept it still afloat and prosperous, and the burden of a debt only seemed to be the occasion for it to put forth greater energies than before. —*Morning Star.*

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS on Thursday, was characterised by a spirited discussion on the vexed subject of examinations, one party being in favour of the extension of local boards, while the other advocated their diminution, and the appointment of examiners delegated by the society. The former party secured the ascendancy by a large majority.

Religious Intelligence.

EVANGELISATION OF OUR LARGE TOWNS.

On Friday evening a meeting was held, at the Baptist College, Regent's-park, on the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Angus, President of the College, to hear an address from the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Aberdeen, on the best means of evangelising our large towns. The meeting was held in the hall of the College, and was most numerously attended, comprising ministers of different denominations, students from New College, the Presbyterian College, and the Church Missionary College, Islington, besides a number of ladies and leading citizens of London. After partaking of tea, and having a stroll in the beautiful grounds of the College, the company proceeded to the business of the evening. Samuel Morley, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. WILSON, in proceeding to address the meeting, met with a most cordial reception:—

He said the census returns showed that in London, instead of having accommodation in their churches and chapels for fifty-eight per cent. the amount of attendance which Horace Mann assumed as capable of being present, there were sittings for only thirty per cent. of the population. But what was yet more painful was the fact, that of the thirty per cent. provided, only twenty per cent. of the sittings were occupied on the census Sunday. (Hear, hear.) In Scotland, the census returns showed that there was church and chapel accommodation for sixty-three per cent. of the community, while only thirty-two per cent. were occupied. When this fact became known, many of the Christian people of Scotland were alarmed for her moral and religious condition. They then set themselves to work, and by means of aggressive efforts on the part of ministers and people, of territorial churches, and Home Mission Societies, such a spirit had been awakened that there was soon an increased attendance, and there was reason to hope much good had been done. They had acted denominationally, but in general most harmoniously, for the ministers of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Congregational and Baptist Churches had freely exchanged pulpits, cordially consulted together, and all rejoiced in the fruit of such labour as had been blessed by the reclamation of moral wastes. The Established Church had also been hard at work in this field, and was challenging every other denomination in this happy rivalry. She had put forth a scheme for building many new territorial and other churches, and had in three years and a half raised for that purpose 350,000*l.* out of half a million, which she proposed to raise by voluntary donations. (Applause.) These territorial churches were the great means by which, he believed, the moral wastes would be reclaimed. Their first duty was to get the churches stirred in London, and their next to plant territorial chapels in districts, which no one neighbouring church could overtake. In Glasgow, for example, the United Presbyterians had built eight such chapels; the Free Church more than that number. In Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee the same kind of effort was in progress, until more than forty-five such churches were fully equipped, and depending, as they did, to a considerable extent, on the weekly offerings, low pew rents, and occasionally collections, they were gradually coming to be self-supporting, and their membership for moral and religious character would stand comparison with that of any other membership in Scotland. In the city of Aberdeen, as they all knew, he had been engaged on a moral waste for ten years, and, through the variety of means there used, one of the most unpromising fields had come to be so well cultivated, that he could, with the most perfect confidence, appeal to it as a ground of encouragement, especially to the students present, to persevere on a similar plan, wherever their lot might be cast. They had now there a chapel, with a church of 100 members—this he called "head-quarters." In the district they had mission chapels, and cottage prayer-meetings—these he called his recruiting stations; they had their day-schools, their penny bank, their temperance society, their public weekly lectures on science, their district visitation, and their Bible and Tract Societies, all at work—constantly, systematically, and earnestly at work—his thorough conviction being that such an order of means was indispensable to cope with the temptations of the world, and to lead the people into paths of righteousness and peace. (Applause.)

Dr. ANGUS said they were privileged by having with them one of the Professors of the University of Aberdeen, who took a deep interest in the work of evangelisation.

Professor MARTIN said he esteemed it to be a high honour and a great privilege to be there on that occasion. He had known Mr. Wilson's mission almost from its commencement, and could corroborate every word that had been said about the character and usefulness of that institution. He looked upon it as a model mission for evangelising the working classes. Professor Martin then very eloquently urged on all Christians the duty of more thorough devotedness for the evangelisation of the masses in our large towns.

The CHAIRMAN said a few words in conclusion, and the meeting separated.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY GARDENS.—It has been stated that the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon at the above gardens are likely to be brought to a speedy termination, in consequence of a determination on the part of the managers of the gardens to open them on a similar principle to those of Cremorne every Sunday evening. St. James's Hall is spoken of as the probable future place in which the rev. gentleman's labours will be carried on. Mr. Coombe, the general manager, however, writes that "it is decided that the gardens shall not be open on Sundays for any other purpose than for divine worship." We suppose, therefore, Mr. Spurgeon will remain.

EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—A committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Mr. Sheffield Neave, governor of the Bank of Eng-

land, Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Sir George Carroll, Alderman Copeland, M.P., Archdeacon Sinclair, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Sir Charles Barry, and other gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evenings. It is proposed forthwith to provide accommodation for 2,500 persons, and an appeal has been made to the public to raise the necessary funds. It is expected that the arrangements will be completed in time to allow the services to commence on the first Sunday in August. The sermon will, in all probability, be preached by the Bishop of London.

FAREWELL TO BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—A very interesting meeting was held in the Diorama Chapel, Regent's-park, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of giving a farewell to the Revs. W. H. Denham, B. Williams, and James Smith, who are about to depart to resume missionary work in India. E. B. Underhill, Esq. (secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society), said that the brethren who were about to be commended to the blessing of God that evening, were not novices in the work of God. They had all laboured in the cause of missions for many years, and they were now, after a period of relaxation, to return to the sphere of their accustomed labour. Mr. Denham was about to return to labour at Serampore. There it would be his duty to instruct, not only in secular learning, but in the gospel of Christ, 400 youths. He would also have to superintend the instruction of a class of native Christians, gathered from all parts of Bengal, who were likely to be hereafter engaged as schoolmasters, preachers, and ministers of the Word. These young men were being trained in the vernacular languages, and would have all the instruction given to them which would be calculated to make them useful ministers of Jesus Christ. Mr. Williams had laboured for nearly twenty years in Agra, and several years ago he had begun to minister in the cantonments, to a church consisting chiefly of soldiers, and which was founded by that great and good man, General Havelock. Under Mr. Williams's labours that church had greatly increased, and several other churches sprung from it. In returning to Agra, Mr. Williams would find the chapels connected with his mission in ruins. He would, therefore, return to build up the waste places and the desolations of these last days. Mr. Smith had been for some years connected with the interesting station at Chitoura. This station had likewise been scattered and destroyed by the mutiny. It would be Mr. Smith's duty to re-organise this church, under the pastorate of the native brother, Bernard. At the close of Mr. Underhill's address, Dr. Angus, in a few appropriate words, presented to each of the three departing missionaries a Bible, the gift of the Young Men's Missionary Association. Each Bible contained a suitable inscription, and was intended as an assurance that, though absent, the brethren would still have an interest in the sympathies and the prayers of the important body whom the Association represents. The departing missionaries then successively addressed the audience. Dr. Angus, on behalf of the assembly, commended the departing brethren to the care and protection of God. The Rev. C. Stovel then addressed the departing brethren in an address of characteristic power and eloquence. The meeting closed with the Doxology.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The gathering of the friends of Cheshunt College on Thursday was more numerous than has been known for many years—perhaps larger than at any previous anniversary. The day's proceedings commenced with service in the chapel at eleven o'clock. Dr. Allott having read prayers, two of the senior students read papers; Mr. Moffatt, who is just about to become co-pastor with the Rev. William Thorn, of Winchester, on "Eminent piety in a Christian minister conducive to eminent usefulness;" and Mr. Carlisle on "The preaching best adapted to the conversion of souls." Both papers are stated to have had great merit. The Rev. E. M. Henderson having offered prayer, the sermon was preached by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., who founded his discourse on two passages of Scripture, the first being Gen. i. 2, and the second, Titus iii. 5. The company, during the half hour which elapsed between the service and dinner, sauntered about the very pleasant and extensive grounds attached to the college. Amongst the gentlemen and ministers present were Joshua Field, Esq.; Peter Carstairs, Esq.; J. Church, Esq., of Ware; B. Smith, Esq.; James Haycroft, Esq.; Benjamin Cooke, Esq.; W. R. Spicer, Esq.; J. Taylor, Esq., and some thirty ministers. Dinner was, as usual, provided in a large marquee erected on the bank of the New River, but spacious as the tent was, it could scarcely hold the company that crowded into it. Alderman Challis, as treasurer, occupied the chair in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been expected to preside. The Rev. James Sherman gave a statement of the position of the college, from which it appeared that the session closed with twenty-one students. Two leave the institution, having finished their course.—Mr. Moffatt, who has received an invitation to become co-pastor with Mr. Thorn, of Winchester, and Mr. B. Attenborough, who had received an invitation to become the pastor of a church at East Redford. Numerous applications had been received for admission, and every vacancy would, it was hoped, be filled up with accepted candidates. He was happy to state that the preaching of the students had been so acceptable that they had been engaged every Sunday,—a very remarkable fact in connexion with such institutions. The amount received this year up to the present time in annual subscriptions, donations, and collections, was about 420*l.* The amount annually received from these sources was not, and could not, be less than 650*l.* The Rev. J. Poore, in the course of his address, said that as

Horsington, Charlton Musgrove, Beer, Wincanton, York, Longton, Honiton, Dunstable, Bromsgrove, Cadoxton, Collumpton, Ilkeston, Leeds, Lockwood, Todmorden, Halifax (two petitions), Otley, and Kentish-town; inhabitants of—Thirsk, Bromsgrove, Shipston-on-Stour, Chadwick, Crook, West Melton, Bugbrook, Witham, Redruth, Totham, Hackleton, Boldre, Grays, and Narborough; pastors and delegates of the Glamorganshire Baptist Association; Independent ministers assembled at Solva, and persons signing; attendants at the Independent Chapel, Saint Ives; Broughton; Providence Chapel, Whitehaven; Ebenezer Chapel, Scarborough; Baptist Chapel, Charles-street, Whitehaven; Redruth; Brymbo; Pembroke Dock; West-row, Stockton-upon-Tees; Glynceiriog; Stony Stratford; and Broughton; members of the Christian Unitarian congregation of Bridport; Dissenters of—Blandford Forum (two petitions), Longton, Bassingbourne, Capel Evan, Aberisdyrwyth, Gwitrey, Beaufort Iron Works, and Pemaun Chapel; Welsh Wesleyan Methodists of—Broughton, Brymbo, and Free Gospel Chapel, Broughton; Calvinistic Methodists of—Pontgarey, Gwersyllt, and Broughton; and inhabitants of—Shirland, Derby, Saint Helens (Lancaster), Wick, Quainton, Daventry, Berkhamstead, Newbury, New-wells, Wilburton, Prickwillow, Thetford, Saint Albans, Hatherleigh, Brymbo, Ashwater, Plymouth, Didmorton, Witheridge, Llande-fello, Terling, Oxload, and Camborne; Dissenters of—Eynsford, Coventry (eight petitions), Loughborough (two petitions), Lewes, Kendal, Neth-her (four petitions), Diss, Devonport, Darwen (five petitions), Exeter, Saint Mary Cray, Footscray, Walworth-road, Bellingham, Lilanely (three petitions), Cam-bridge, Halesworth, St. Ives, Bythorn, Cwmwysk, Tynewy Treacastle, Taunton, Pembroke Dock, East-combe, Ruscombe, Stoneyhouse, Nailsworth, Stour-bridge, Halifax, Stroud (three petitions); Thornbury, Moreton, and Tytherington; Chalford, Trefgarn, Kib-worth, and Portsea; vestry of Saint James, West-minster; inhabitants of—Rourton-on-the-Water, Yate, Arlington, Bibury, and Winsor; Wakefield, Chipping Sodbury, Frampton Cotterell, Isle Abbots, Monmouth; Horsehay, Norwich, Coalbrookdale and Ironbridge, Made-ley, Bontnewydd, Eye, Halsted, Buckfastleigh, Emble-ton, and Llanbadarnfawr; Wm. Bathurst Woodman, and persons signing; Protestant Dissenters of—Rugeley, Woodbridge, Sudbury, Bath, and Bridgewater; merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and others of Sheffield; Society of Friends of—Bridgewater, Woodbridge, and Ipswich; Baptists of—Farsley; Chard; Ebenezer Chapel, South-sea; Berwick-street Chapel, Newcastle; Hatch; North Currey; Taunton; Yeovil; Wiltton and Watchet-upon-Tyne; Dawley Bank; Stanningley; Bardwell; Huddersfield; Bures Chapel, Bures Saint Mary; Worsforth; Pudsey; Bramley; Hanley; Coseley (three petitions); Tipton; Scammonden; Cemetery-road, Sheffield; Townhead-street Chapel, Sheffield; Temperance Hall, Sheffield; and Boroughbridge; Inde-pendent Congregations of—Stanningley; Pudsey; Wat-tisfield; Carter street, Uttoxeter; Burton-upon-Trent; Dunstable; Hookliffe; Hundon; Sudbury; Clare; Cowlinge; Walsham-la-Willows; Stansfield; Barnsley; Morley; Nether Chapel, Sheffield; Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield; Zion Chapel, Bridgewater; Cavendish; and Wincanton; Wesleyan congregations of—Centenary Chapel of Stanningley; Bramley; Pudsey; and Bruns-wick Chapel, Macclesfield; Primitive Methodists of—Bramley; Huddersfield; Westgate Chapel, Barnsley; and Stanningley; Unitarian Congregation of—Bath, Sheffield, and Herts and Beds Baptist Association; Wes-leyan Reformers of Stanningley and Bramley; New-Connection Methodists of—Barnsley; Scotland-street Chapel, and South-street Chapel, Sheffield; Suffolk Benevolent Society; congregation of—Highfield; Sket-ley, near Swansea; Westgate Chapel, Bradford; Bethel Chapel, Bradford; Little Horton-lane Chapel, Brad-ford; Tetley-road Chapel, Bradford; College-road Chapel, Bradford; Salem Chapel, Bradford; Methodist Free Church, Pudsey; Tabor-street, Sheffield; Queen-street Chapel, Sheffield; Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield; Fulwood Chapel, Sheffield; Quiet-street Chapel, Bath; and Shacklewell Chapel, Stoke Newing-ton; inhabitants of—Tavistock, Cockermouth, Farn-worth and Kersley, Framham, Saint Columb Major, Truro, Launceston, Framlingham, Clawton, Great Staughton, Dawley, Sadden, Wapentake of Staincross, Crewkerne, Bridgewater, Knowle, Montacute, Oakhill, Othry, Shepton Mallet, Bramley, Burton-upon-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Woodbridge, Lavenham, Dun-stable, Houghton Regis, Riseley, Luton, Darfield, Pon-tefract, Huddersfield, Barnsley (two petitions) Wors-borough Dale, Howden, Thirsk, Gorleston and South-town, Pureton, Denton and Haughton, Mosser; and persons signing.

THE NORWICH TOWN COUNCIL AND CHURCH-RATES.

At a special meeting of the Town Council held on Friday, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. TILLET moved the adoption of the following peti-tion to the House of Lords in favour of the measure now before their lordships, and which he said enacted that from and after a certain date, Church-rates should cease to be levied:—

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned Mayor, Alder-men, and citizens of the city of Norwich, in council assembled,

Sheweth,
That Church-rates in the judgment of this council are unjust to Nonconformists, and injurious to the Church of England.

That the dissensions and agitation which have arisen on the subject throughout the kingdom, and particularly in vestry meetings, tend to set neighbour against neigh-bour, and to create a prejudice against true religion.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the bill for the entire abolition of Church-rates now before your lordships' house may pass into a law.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

This petition, Mr. Tillet observed, committed no one to an opinion on the principle involved in the objection to the alliance between Church and State, as he knew that the introduction of that point would have caused some division. He himself held strong opinions on the subject, believing that true religion being essentially divine did not need the patronage and support of the State, and being essentially free and independent, could not consistently submit to

its control; and these principles he felt convinced would one day be universally admitted, and by none more sincerely than by members of the Church of England. Sir John Trelawney's bill had passed the Commons by a very large majority—and amongst the supporters had been some of the most popular and intelligent members of the present Government. It had ceased, therefore, to be a mere party question, and upon that ground, as well as others, he moved the adoption of this petition with the utmost con-fidence. (Applause.)

Mr. J. D. SMITH seconded the proposition. He thought that a question which had caused so much vexation should be finally settled, especially as the kingdom, through the House of Commons had given so strong an opinion in favour of the entire abolition of Church-rates. After Mr. Sims Reeve had ex-pressed his entire approval of the petition as a Churchman,

Mr. JAMES WINTER denounced the opposition to Church-rates as a direct attack of spoliation, not only against the Established Church but against almost all other property as well. (No, no.) After all, out of 12,000 parishes there were only about five per cent. where a Church-rate had been levied, and why, therefore, should the abolition of the rate be demanded. Any one would be glad to see a measure which would be satisfactory to the entire nation, but the present bill was simply the beginning of an attack on the Church itself. (Oh, oh.) Who was to support the churches in those very numerous parishes where the people were too poor to do so? If the petition had asked for compensation to be given to the Church for the loss of the rate he would have supported it. As it stood it was a direct attack upon religion—(no)—and upon the interests and privileges of the poor. (No, no.) The poor largely partook of the ministrations of the Church, having a legal right to be baptised, married, and buried by the Church (laughter); but with respect to a Dissenting chapel no poor person had a legal right within the walls, not in the churchyard. He moved as an amendment:—

That the Established Church being the means of carrying the great truths of the Gospel to the inhabitants of this kingdom, and particularly to the poor who partake largely in her ministrations, any attempt at her overthrow would be a direct attack on the interests of religion and on the rights of the poor; and therefore this council protests against any measure for the abolition of Church-rates which does not provide compensation for securing the sustenance of the Church and the becoming performance of Divine worship.

Mr. BECKWITH seconded the amendment, and said he should like to know whether Dissenters who objected to pay Church-rates were willing to give up their right to make use of the Church as they now did.

Mr. JOHNSON said he could not support the petition, as he wished Church-rates to be placed on the national rates.

Mr. BRIGHTWELL ably replied to Mr. Winter. He thought that the safety of the church would be more firmly established by the passing of the measure now under consideration. He himself was called upon by a clergyman some time since to help for the repairs of one of the churches in the city, and he at once said, "How do you happen to call upon me, I am a Dissenter?" The churchman replied that he should get on very poorly if he called upon none but churchmen. He accordingly gave him a contribution.

Mr. WILLETT said he felt that the religion of the Church of England would be better promoted if Church-rates were entirely abolished. Everybody must feel that it was most desirable that this vexed question should be settled.

The votes of the Council were then taken, when the petition was adopted by a majority of 25 to 7.

The MAYOR said that he could not allow this petition to pass without saying that he must dis-sent from it on the ground that there was nothing to justify the first paragraph which stated that Church-rates in the opinion of the Council were un-just and injurious to the Church of England. In his opinion, this was not correct, but any measure which went for the abolition of Church-rates on proper principles, he should be happy to support.

Mr. TILLET then moved that the petition be sent to Lord Wodehouse for presentation, which was agreed to.

CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

CHURCH-RATES AT CHRISTCHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.—The usual quarterly vestry was held on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., when, upon the motion for making a Church-rate of 1½d. in the pound, Mr. Potter moved, and Mr. Tyler seconded, as an amendment, that the required amount should be raised by voluntary subscription. The chairman, as upon former occasions, refused to submit the amend-ment to the meeting, and the motion for a rate was put and carried, under protests against the illegality of the proceedings.

CHURCH-RATES AT SOUTH OCKENDON, ESSEX.—At a vestry meeting called on Thursday last, William Elsdon, churchwarden, in the chair, a rate of 2d. in the pound was demanded. No estimates were given, nor even a verbal statement of the purposes for which the rate was demanded vouchsafed. The Rev. J. Morison moved that "This vestry do ad-journ for six weeks, to enable the churchwardens to produce suitable estimates." This was seconded by Mr. Pugh. Upon a show of hands, the vestry was equally divided, the chairman giving his casting vote against the amendment. Mr. Morison demanded a poll. At its conclusion the amendment was carried by a majority of six votes.

EAST BERGHOLT, SUFFOLK.—This pretty, quiet village has just been the scene of unwonted excite-ment. At a vestry meeting on the 25th inst., the

Churchwardens proposed a rate of twopence in the pound. An amendment, that no rate be made, was moved by Mr. Lott, an Episcopalian, and seconded by Mr. W. Green, a Dissenter. On a show of hands, there appeared a majority of three for the amend-ment. The pro-rate party then demanded a poll; which was continued until the third day. The num-bers declared at the close of the poll were seventy-four in favour of the rate, and sixty-one against it. Although the opposition was unsuccessful, the de-monstration will tell in the right direction. This is the first time the anti-rate party have tried the strength of the two parties at the poll.

CHURCH-RATE STRUGGLE AT WINEATON, DURHAM.—On Monday, the 21st inst., the village of Winlaton was the scene of much excitement, occasioned by the whole parish being polled in order to decide the much-vexed question, whether a Church-rate had to be levied or not. For some time past some of the inhabitants had determined to resist any further call upon their pockets for any such purpose. This feeling was no doubt strengthened by the fact of one of the churchwardens, who is an employer, stopping the rate for last year off the wages of one of his workmen who was disinclined to pay it. At the vestry meeting on the previous Thursday, the anti-rate party were victorious, the numbers being as eight for and twenty-five against a rate. The churchwardens having demanded a poll, a very active canvass commenced on both sides. In the be-ginning of the day the Church party took the lead, but about two o'clock, by the active exertions of the Voluntaries, they were equal; after that it was quite clear the rate was doomed, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—For the rate, 84 votes given by 27 individuals; against, 119 votes given by 100 persons—being a majority of 35. At four o'clock, Mr. R. S. Bagnall proclaimed the result to the large crowd outside the vestry, which was received with loud applause, and congratulated them upon the victory which they had achieved. Mr. Joseph Cowan, jun., of Blaydon, also addressed the meeting amid much cheering. Messrs. H. Bagnall, Watson, and Wishart, also delivered animated and telling ad-dresses. The old radical vigour, for which Winlaton used to be so famous in times past, appeared to revive under the excitement of a contest so spiritedly carried on. In the evening, cannon were fired, and the village brass band played in honour of the victory.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.—Last year the ratepayers of Kingston-on-Thames, being in great doubt as to the effect of the Division of Parishes Act in relation to the levying of Church-rates, re-solved to be on the safe side, by refraining from mak-ing a rate, and trying a voluntary subscription. Last week the vestry again met, and the new Churchwardens at once stated that the experiment had been so satisfactory that they should not ask for a rate, but again adopt the plan of a subscription. A motion having been made that it was not advisable to levy a Church-rate, George Gould, Esq., a magis-trate of the borough, and one of the churchwardens, said that he had to report the successful result of a great experiment.

Year after year he had urged that they could do with-out a rate, and that it was an unjust imputation on Churchmen to suppose that they would not keep the churches from falling into decay, and be ready to sup-port services to which they were attached. The Church-rate, levied over the whole parish, had in the previous year produced 300*l.*, and that had been obtained by the excitement of the angry and unchristian feelings which had always characterised the levying of such rates. Legal proceedings had in many cases to be taken, and in others entreaties had to be resorted to, to induce men to pay, and help was given to some whose necessities made it im-possible for them to pay themselves. What had happened now? Why, even omitting the two districts of Surbiton and Norbiton, and without the slightest unpleasantness of feeling, there had been given, readily and kindly, 337*l.* 8*s.*, instead of 160*l.*, which would have been the share for that half of the area of the parish, if there had been a rate instead of a contribution. (Cheers.) In former years, whenever it was reported that the church needed repair, and the sum proposed to be expended made a difference of a halfpenny in the rate, the amount was always struck out; but now they had paid expenses to a larger amount than in the previous year, and had a surplus for repairs. (Cheers.) They had, therefore, obtained an architect's estimate of the repairs needed, and had entered into a contract to the amount of 120*l.*, and had altogether spent in repairs 1,735*l.* That had been the result of the voluntary system, and it was such as had never before been witnessed in Kingston. (Cheers.) No better proof could be needed that "where there's a will there's a way," and that if churchmen were appealed to in a right spirit they would cheerfully respond. To the inhabi-tants of Surbiton and Norbiton having sittings in the church they had appealed on the ground of equity and propriety, and money in those cases had been readily given. Dissenters also had given very numerously, and the first subscribers who voluntarily came forward were Dissenters. (Cheers.) Nor had the money been fur-nished by a few persons, for while there were but 160 pews, 230 persons, mostly heads of families, had sub-scribed. (Hear, hear.) And, so far as they knew, there had been but two cases of refusal. (Loud cheers.) He had himself been sanguine; but even he had not estimated the receipts at above 300*l.* Persons had, how-ever, given double what was asked; and some had said they were quite willing to give more, if needed. In-stead of meeting with rebuffs, he had never been more pleasantly engaged in his life; and as to the labour in-volved, if he were churchwarden for a dozen years, and had such a colleague, he would rather go through the same process than pay a collector 20*l.* a year and incur all the odium which the collection of a rate involved. (Cheers.) The new churchwardens would find their course much easier, for the system had now been ex-plaind; they would know who to go to, and would no doubt obtain a renewal of the amounts. He hoped that the example set by that town would be followed elsewhere, and that it would soon be everywhere felt

that those who gave heart offerings for the service of God were far more benefited than those who enjoyed the supposed advantage of a compulsory rate. (Much cheering.)

Mr. Simpson, the late churchwarden, supported the statement of his colleague, saying that he had at the outset been in favour of a rate. Mr. C. Williams, after the motion dispensing with a rate had been carried, moved,

That this vestry has heard the statements of the late churchwardens with the utmost gratification, as showing the possibility of obtaining by voluntary means the funds hitherto raised by a compulsory rate.

This was seconded, carried unanimously, and the proceeding closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the late churchwardens.

MISS JOY AND THE CONFESSORIAL.—Miss Joy, the lady charged by the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring at the meeting at St. James's Hall, on the 11th inst., with the grossest conduct, has been advised by counsel that, in the present anomalous state of the law of slander, she has no right of action against him for the statements made by him at that meeting; and thus, being unable to prove her innocence of the charges brought by him against her, or to give him an opportunity of proving them in a court of law, and being exposed in consequence of those charges to constant annoyance, her only course is to declare publicly that Mr. Baring's statements with respect to her are false. She says she has never confessed to Mr. Poole or any other clergyman, and that she did not urge, or suggest to, or advise either of the women referred to in Mr. Baring's statement, or anybody else, to confess to Mr. Poole or any other clergyman.

THE LATE DR. BUNTING AND METHODISM.—We are compelled to express our conviction that, while Dr. Bunting did much to advance Methodism, he was oftentimes too solicitous to serve it at the expense of other and higher considerations. In his hands, Methodism became respectable and politically influential. And this seemed the great object of his life. For this he allied himself with Toryism in Church and State, and dragged the Wesleyan Conference after him. For this he flattered and petted, by connexional honours, the rich men in Methodism. All his efforts, too, were intended to consolidate the power of the Conference over the Methodist people; then establishing the disproportionate influence of a few preachers in official situations over the Conference, and ultimately holding the reins of power in his own hands. He was the Conference; he directed the movement; he pulled the strings of the whole machine. That he exercised this authority in the main wisely and well, and made Methodism, as he aimed at doing, influential and respectable, is, after all, but qualified praise. For in doing this he crushed out all individual freedom in the Wesleyan Conference. Liberty of speech was almost unknown, and the annual assembly of four or five hundred ministers became only a court of registration for acts that had already been decided upon by one accomplished and far-seeing, but sometimes unscrupulous mind, who used the tools he surrounded himself with at his own pleasure, and to accomplish his own purposes. His admirers have sometimes said that these purposes were not selfish, because they did not enrich him, and Dr. Bunting, with all his faults, showed no love of money for himself or for its own sake; but the desire for selfish aggrandisement in the case of public men is more frequently shown in the pursuit of power, or the other objects of ambition, than in the pursuit of wealth. Dr. Bunting's whole life was devoted to the one object, the centralisation of all authority and power in the hands of the Conference, where he reigned supreme and alone. Various attempts have been made by the Methodist people within the last fifty years to obtain some degree of ecclesiastical freedom and the right of self-government, but these always found in Dr. Bunting a determined and successful opponent. He was mixed up in all the strifes which have occurred in Methodism for the last half-century, and which have made it a proverb for contention and dispute. In all he was ever the uncompromising antagonist of reform or concession. Indeed, to some extent, nearly all the agitations which have shaken Methodism for some years past originated in opposition to some of his acts, or were brought into immediate relation to him. The Band-room controversy in Manchester, the split arising out of the Leeds organ case, the Warrenite division in 1835, and the recent agitation which has cost the connexion 100,000 members, may be quoted as remarkable instances. But, on the other hand, to his praise it must be said, that the great institutions which have added so much to the efficiency and glory of Methodism, were also as closely related to him. To speak of one only—the gigantic Missionary Society, which has passed unharmed through all the recent disturbances, was mainly his creation; and as one of its secretaries for many years, he controlled all its operations. It was in the management of the Missionary Society that his peculiar genius found an appropriate sphere for its exercise. He was an accomplished financier, and although the society was often involved in enormous debt for a time, he kept it still afloat and prosperous, and the burden of a debt only seemed to be the occasion for it to put forth greater energies than before. —*Morning Star.*

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS on Thursday, was characterised by a spirited discussion on the vexed subject of examinations, one party being in favour of the extension of local boards, while the other advocated their diminution, and the appointment of examiners delegated by the society. The former party secured the ascendancy by a large majority.

Religious Intelligence.

EVANGELISATION OF OUR LARGE TOWNS.

On Friday evening a meeting was held, at the Baptist College, Regent's-park, on the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Angus, President of the College, to hear an address from the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of Aberdeen, on the best means of evangelising our large towns. The meeting was held in the hall of the College, and was most numerously attended, comprising ministers of different denominations, students from New College, the Presbyterian College, and the Church Missionary College, Islington, besides a number of ladies and leading citizens of London. After partaking of tea, and having a stroll in the beautiful grounds of the College, the company proceeded to the business of the evening. Samuel Morley, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. WILSON, in proceeding to address the meeting, met with a most cordial reception:—

He said the census returns showed that in London, instead of having accommodation in their churches and chapels for fifty-eight per cent. the amount of attendance which Horace Mann assumed as capable of being present, there were sittings for only thirty per cent. of the population. But what was yet more painful was the fact, that of the thirty per cent. provided, only twenty per cent. of the sittings were occupied on the census Sunday. (Hear, hear.) In Scotland, the census returns showed that there was church and chapel accommodation for sixty-three per cent. of the community, while only thirty-two per cent. were occupied. When this fact became known, many of the Christian people of Scotland were alarmed for her moral and religious condition. They then set themselves to work, and by means of aggressive efforts on the part of ministers and people, of territorial churches, and Home Mission Societies, such a spirit had been awakened that there was soon an increased attendance, and there was reason to hope much good had been done. They had acted denominationally, but in general most harmoniously, for the ministers of the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Congregational and Baptist Churches had freely exchanged pulpits, cordially consulted together, and all rejoiced in the fruit of such labour as had been blessed by the reclamation of moral wastes. The Established Church had also been hard at work in this field, and was challenging every other denomination in this happy rivalry. She had put forth a scheme for building many new territorial and other churches, and had in three years and a half raised for that purpose 350,000*l.* out of half a million, which she proposed to raise by voluntary donations. (Applause.) These territorial churches were the great means by which, he believed, the moral wastes would be reclaimed. Their first duty was to get the churches stirred in London, and their next to plant territorial chapels in districts, which no one neighbouring church could overtake. In Glasgow, for example, the United Presbyterians had built eight such chapels; the Free Church more than that number. In Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee the same kind of effort was in progress, until more than forty-five such churches were fully equipped, and depending, as they did, to a considerable extent, on the weekly offerings, low pew rents, and occasionally collections, they were gradually coming to be self-supporting, and their membership for moral and religious character would stand comparison with that of any other membership in Scotland. In the city of Aberdeen, as they all knew, he had been engaged on a moral waste for ten years, and, through the variety of means there used, one of the most unpromising fields had come to be so well cultivated, that he could, with the most perfect confidence, appeal to it as a ground of encouragement, especially to the students present, to persevere on a similar plan, wherever their lot might be cast. They had now there a chapel, with a church of 100 members—this he called "head-quarters." In the district they had mission chapels, and cottage prayer-meetings—these he called his recruiting stations; they had their day-schools, their penny bank, their temperance society, their public weekly lectures on science, their district visitation, and their Bible and Tract Societies, all at work—constantly, systematically, and earnestly at work—his thorough conviction being that such an order of means was indispensable to cope with the temptations of the world, and to lead the people into paths of righteousness and peace. (Applause.)

Dr. ANGUS said they were privileged by having with them one of the Professors of the University of Aberdeen, who took a deep interest in the work of evangelisation.

Professor MARTIN said he esteemed it to be a high honour and a great privilege to be there on that occasion. He had known Mr. Wilson's mission almost from its commencement, and could corroborate every word that had been said about the character and usefulness of that institution. He looked upon it as a model mission for evangelising the working classes. Professor Martin then very eloquently urged on all Christians the duty of more thorough devotedness for the evangelisation of the masses in our large towns.

The CHAIRMAN said a few words in conclusion, and the meeting separated.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY GARDENS.—It has been stated that the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon at the above gardens are likely to be brought to a speedy termination, in consequence of a determination on the part of the managers of the gardens to open them on a similar principle to those of Cremorne every Sunday evening. St. James's Hall is spoken of as the probable future place in which the rev. gentleman's labours will be carried on. Mr. Coombe, the general manager, however, writes that "it is decided that the gardens shall not be open on Sundays for any other purpose than for divine worship." We suppose, therefore, Mr. Spurgeon will remain.

EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—A committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Mr. Sheffield Neave, governor of the Bank of Eng-

land, Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Sir George Carroll, Alderman Copeland, M.P., Archdeacon Sinclair, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Sir Charles Barry, and other gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evenings. It is proposed forthwith to provide accommodation for 2,500 persons, and an appeal has been made to the public to raise the necessary funds. It is expected that the arrangements will be completed in time to allow the services to commence on the first Sunday in August. The sermon will, in all probability, be preached by the Bishop of London.

FAREWELL TO BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—A very interesting meeting was held in the Diorama Chapel, Regent's-park, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of giving a farewell to the Revs. W. H. Denham, B. Williams, and James Smith, who are about to depart to resume missionary work in India. E. B. Underhill, Esq. (secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society), said that the brethren who were about to be commended to the blessing of God that evening, were not novices in the work of God. They had all laboured in the cause of missions for many years, and they were now, after a period of relaxation, to return to the sphere of their accustomed labour. Mr. Denham was about to return to labour at Serampore. There it would be his duty to instruct, not only in secular learning, but in the gospel of Christ, 400 youths. He would also have to superintend the instruction of a class of native Christians, gathered from all parts of Bengal, who were likely to be hereafter engaged as schoolmasters, preachers, and ministers of the Word. These young men were being trained in the vernacular languages, and would have all the instruction given to them which would be calculated to make them useful ministers of Jesus Christ. Mr. Williams had laboured for nearly twenty years in Agra, and several years ago he had begun to minister in the cantonments, to a church consisting chiefly of soldiers, and which was founded by that great and good man, General Havelock. Under Mr. Williams's labours that church had greatly increased, and several other churches sprung from it. In returning to Agra, Mr. Williams would find the chapels connected with his mission in ruins. He would, therefore, return to build up the waste places and the desolations of these last days. Mr. Smith had been for some years connected with the interesting station at Chitoura. This station had likewise been scattered and destroyed by the mutiny. It would be Mr. Smith's duty to re-organise this church, under the pastorate of the native brother, Bernard. At the close of Mr. Underhill's address, Dr. Angus, in a few appropriate words, presented to each of the three departing missionaries a Bible, the gift of the Young Men's Missionary Association. Each Bible contained a suitable inscription, and was intended as an assurance that, though absent, the brethren would still have an interest in the sympathies and the prayers of the important body whom the Association represents. The departing missionaries then successively addressed the audience. Dr. Angus, on behalf of the assembly, commended the departing brethren to the care and protection of God. The Rev. C. Stovel then addressed the departing brethren in an address of characteristic power and eloquence. The meeting closed with the Doxology.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The gathering of the friends of Cheshunt College on Thursday was more numerous than has been known for many years—perhaps larger than at any previous anniversary. The day's proceedings commenced with service in the chapel at eleven o'clock. Dr. Allott having read prayers, two of the senior students read papers; Mr. Moffatt, who is just about to become co-pastor with the Rev. William Thorn, of Winchester, on "Eminent piety in a Christian minister conducive to eminent usefulness;" and Mr. Carlisle on "The preaching best adapted to the conversion of souls." Both papers are stated to have had great merit. The Rev. E. M. Henderson having offered prayer, the sermon was preached by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., who founded his discourse on two passages of Scripture, the first being Gen. i. 2, and the second, Titus iii. 5. The company, during the half hour which elapsed between the service and dinner, sauntered about the very pleasant and extensive grounds attached to the college. Amongst the gentlemen and ministers present were Joshua Field, Esq.; Peter Carstairs, Esq.; J. Church, Esq., of Ware; B. Smith, Esq.; James Hayeroff, Esq.; Benjamin Cooke, Esq.; W. R. Spicer, Esq.; J. Taylor, Esq., and some thirty ministers. Dinner was, as usual, provided in a large marquee erected on the bank of the New River, but spacious as the tent was, it could scarcely hold the company that crowded into it. Alderman Challis, as treasurer, occupied the chair in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been expected to preside. The Rev. James Sherman gave a statement of the position of the college, from which it appeared that the session closed with twenty-one students. Two leave the institution, having finished their course.—Mr. Moffatt, who has received an invitation to become co-pastor with Mr. Thorn, of Winchester, and Mr. B. Attenborough, who had received an invitation to become the pastor of a church at East Redford. Numerous applications had been received for admission, and every vacancy would, it was hoped, be filled up with accepted candidates. He was happy to state that the preaching of the students had been so acceptable that they had been engaged every Sunday,—a very remarkable fact in connexion with such institutions. The amount received this year up to the present time in annual subscriptions, donations, and collections, was about 420*l.* The amount annually received from these sources was not, and could not, be less than 650*l.* The Rev. J. Poore, in the course of his address, said that as

long as they retained Dr. Allott, that prince of examiners and model of tutors, they might be sure they would always have as many students as they could accommodate. And what Dr. Allott was, that also was Mr. Todhunter. Mr. Poore went on to explain the circumstances under which he had returned to England, and expatiated on the advantages and prospects of the Australian colonies. Dr. Campbell testified to the perfect orthodoxy of both the professors at Chesham. After a few words from the professors, the Rev. A. H. New, of Leamington, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Hamilton for the sermon in the morning. The Rev. H. Allon seconded the resolution. He thought the aspects of the time were most encouraging. Had it not been for this anniversary he should that day have been meeting with his brethren of the metropolitan ministry, at Sir Morton Peto's for the express purpose of probing one another's hearts, considering the state of religion amongst themselves and their people, and afterwards earnestly praying for spiritual revival. Such a meeting had been held last month at the house of Mr. Mudie; they would continue to be held. He was sure that there existed amongst the churches an unusual earnestness of desire for God's presence, teaching, and blessing. They had some very delightful special prayer-meetings at Union Chapel. Their friend Mr. Sherman had had a series of meetings at Blackheath, and he had heard of them in every direction. The frequency of out-door services, the efforts made by the brethren in the Church of England, and the special power attending some preaching, not of the ordinary kind,—all were to him most encouraging tokens; never in his recollection had such energy been shown by the churches generally. There were abundance of hearers if they could build fifty new chapels in London now, and fill their pulpits with the right sort of men, all the pews would be filled with hearers. Alderman Challis mentioned some suggestions which had been made to him for raising funds. Scholarships had been talked of, and it was intimated to him that some of the former students of the College were desirous of joining together for the purpose of establishing one. The Rev. J. Sherman read a list of several additional donations and subscriptions, making up altogether nearly 100*l.* received that day. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried with acclamation.

ORDINATION SERVICES, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.—On Tuesday, at the Independent Chapel, the Rev. H. Oakley was publicly ordained to the pastorate of the church assembling in this place of worship. The Rev. R. Jones, of Staindrop, introduced the services by devotional exercises. The Rev. W. Darwent, of Barnard Castle, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. W. Guest, of Leeds, asked the questions and offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. J. Reeve, of Morley, gave the charge to the newly-appointed minister. In the evening, an excellent and practical discourse, addressed to the members and hearers, was preached by the Rev. Wm. Guest. Other parts of the services were sustained by the Revs. M. White, of Reeth; T. Yeo, of Northallerton; and J. Sutton (Wesleyan), of Richmond. The attendance of friends from Barnard Castle (whence Mr. Oakley was sent out), Reeth, Low Row, Appleton Wiske, and other places, evinced lively sympathy with the minister, and a practical desire for the success and establishment of Congregational principles in Richmond.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, OLD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The jubilee of this cause was celebrated in connexion with its anniversary on Lord's day, June 20th, and Monday, June 21st. On the 29th the Rev. H. B. Ingram, missionary from Barbice, preached two excellent sermons to large and deeply attentive congregations. On Monday afternoon the jubilee sermon was preached by the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham. The sermon was excellent, and the congregation numerous. A public tea took place in a tent erected for the purpose, at half-past four o'clock, when upwards of two hundred persons took tea. After which a rural stroll was taken in this beautiful country by the large company generally, who at six o'clock assembled in this neat village chapel, when a public meeting was held, under the able presidency of the Rev. E. T. Prust, of Northampton. After singing a hymn, the Rev. T. Noyes, of Creston, offered prayer. The report was then read by the minister of the place, and able addresses were delivered by the chairman, F. Underwood, Esq., Revs. H. B. Ingram, T. Thomas, James Hill, and James Murrell. The meeting was of a deeply interesting character. Liberal collections were made to entirely free the school and chapel property from debt. Handsome donations were given by several gentlemen present from the neighbourhood, which, together with 40*l.* subscribed by the immediate supporters of the cause as a Jubilee Fund, made the amount raised for this purpose 70*l.* This amount, coupled with previous amounts raised for the improvement of the chapel, the purchase of school materials, and the building of a day and Sunday school, makes the sum raised and expended in the above improvements in this village cause during the past six years no less than 500*l.* In addition to which, the young people have, by their own liberality and effort, caused an organ to be placed in the chapel during the past year.

OLD GRAVEL LANE, WAPPING.—On Tuesday, June 16, the Rev. Alexander Graham was ordained to the pastorate of the old Congregational Church in this place of worship. The introductory discourse was preached by the Rev. M. A. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. James Bowrey, of Shadwell. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. E. Richards, of Cowdall Chapel, and the charge to the pastor

and church was delivered by the Rev. John Kennedy, of Stepney. The Rev. James Frame, of Queen's-street Chapel, likewise took part in the service. Mr. Graham enters on his work amidst considerable encouragement.

WHITCHURCH, SALOP.—The Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., has been unanimously desired, during the last year and three months, to become the pastor at the Dodington Congregational Chapel. As the Rev. J. Pattison, of the neighbouring town of Wem, whom he has steadily assisted since January, 1857, is now much improved in health, Mr. Bayliffe has decided to accept the invitation at present, so far as to spend three or four months at Whitchurch.

TRURO.—The new Independent chapel in this town was opened for Divine worship on Thursday, the 17th instant. Two sermons were preached on the occasion by the Rev. H. Allon, of Islington; and there was a public dinner and tea, in celebration of the event, in the Town-hall, at which large numbers attended, and excellent addresses were delivered. On Sunday, the 20th instant, the opening services were continued, and sermons were preached morning and evening by the Rev. J. Deniston, M.A., of Plymouth; and in the afternoon by the Rev. W. D. Tyack, of Truro. The services were all numerously attended. The collections amounted to about 60*l.* The chapel is a neat and elegant building in the early decorated Gothic style, and designed to accommodate at present about 600 persons. The entire building, including a large school-room and minister's vestry, costs a little more than 2,000*l.*, of which about 300*l.* remains to be raised.

SOLVA, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The ordination services of Mr. J. Gwynne Jones, of Brecon College, at the above place, were held on the 16th and 17th inst. A very able discourse was delivered by the Rev. D. Milton Davies, Wern, Cardiganshire, on the nature of the Christian Church. The usual questions were put by the Rev. D. Evans, Trewyddel, and answered by Mr. Jones to the satisfaction of all. The designation prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Davies, Fishguard. The Rev. J. Davies, Glandwr, addressed the young minister from 2 Tim. iv., 5. The Rev. S. Thomas, Newport, solemnly charged the church to do their duty towards their minister. The following ministers also took part in the proceedings:—The Revs. S. Evans, Rehoboth, J. Davies, Gideon, J. Davies, Carvan, T. E. Evans, Rhos, North Wales, D. Bateman, Rhosycaern, S. Evans, Hebron, and J. M. Evans, Trefarn. Ample provisions were provided in the school-room close by the chapel for the ministers and other friends.

BIRKENHEAD.—On Tuesday, a very beautiful new Congregational Church, which has just been erected on the Orton-road, Birkenhead, was opened for the first time for Divine worship—the dedication services being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and the Rev. John Stoughton, of London. The church is built of white Stourton stone, and will accommodate 500 persons on the ground-floor, and 100 in the gallery. A lecture or school-room is provided beneath the church. The interior decorations include an ornamental panelled wainscoting, extending all round the church to the height of seven feet from the floor, which is as high as the sills of the windows. The pulpit is so adapted that, while it has all the advantages of a pulpit, it is sufficiently commodious to serve also as a platform at public meetings. It is of oak, in front of which is an open raised dais of tessellated pavement, upon which an oaken table and chairs will stand. The church occupies a very commanding position at the junction of the Woodchurch, Orton, and Ball's roads, and is erected on a freehold of 1,800 square yards. The church was crowded, the congregations including many ministers and members of the principal Dissenting places of worship in Liverpool and Birkenhead, whilst not a few members of the Established Church also were present. The Rev. Dr. Raffles preached an eloquent sermon in the morning, and the Rev. John Stoughton in the evening, to a crowded congregation. The Rev. Charles Williams is the minister of the new place of worship.

BRISTOL, KING-STREET.—On Tuesday evening, the 15th, a very interesting designation and valedictory service was held in this chapel, in connexion with the approaching departure of the Rev. Thomas Lea and his lady for Jamaica. Mr. Lea (who is the nephew of William Knibb) has but recently left the Baptist College, Bristol, having received a very earnest invitation from the church at Stewart's Town, Jamaica, which numerous friends have gladly and liberally enabled him at once to accept. The service was commenced by singing a hymn, after which the Rev. T. S. Crisp, President of the Baptist College, delivered a very appropriate and touching address. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. H. E. Sturmer, of Worcester, another excellent and suitable address was given by the Rev. F. W. Gotch, M.A., tutor of the College, when the Rev. H. Clark, M.A., offered a very solemn and affectionate appeal to God on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Lea. Mr. Lea himself, after a short interval, responded warmly and eloquently to the sympathy expressed, and with much feeling and piety made a sorrowful "farewell" to all his kind friends. The service was concluded by the minister of the chapel, the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., also Mr. Lea's pastor.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF MISSIONARIES, BLACKHEATH.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Institution took place on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. The chair was occupied by the Rev. James Sherman. After the boys had recited several pieces in Greek, Latin, German, and English, in a most creditable manner, satisfactory reports were read from the examiners, the Revs. S.

Newth, M.A., of New College; J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town; and R. H. Marten, B.A., of Lee, and the prizes were bestowed upon the successful competitors. Addresses were delivered to the boys by the Revs. H. Harbutt, of Samoa; W. Dawson, of Vizanagram; R. H. Marten, of Lee; and by the Rev. Chairman, who warmly congratulated the Committee and friends on the present efficient state of the school and on the amount of good which has already been accomplished by its means.

THE BAPTIST JUBILEE SERVICES AT BRAMLEY.—The congregation attending the Baptist Chapel, at Bramley, last week held a series of public services, in celebration of the opening, fifty years ago, of the first chapel at Bramley, in connexion with the Baptist denomination, and with the special object of liquidating a debt of 500*l.* remaining on the new chapel. The old chapel was fitted up as schoolrooms at the opening of the present one. The latter is a chaste and elegant structure, and will accommodate from 700 to 800 persons. The cost of the building was about 2,500*l.*, 500*l.* of which was required to be raised prior to the holding of the jubilee. The various services have been numerously attended, and the result of the jubilee successful, for at the closing service, on Wednesday night, it was announced that the collections and the promised subscriptions had amounted to the sum required. The services commenced on Sunday morning, with a prayer meeting, conducted by the Rev. W. Colcroft. On the same day three sermons were preached—those in the morning and evening by the Rev. D. Griffiths, of Accrington; and that in the afternoon by the Rev. Henry Dowsen, of Bradford. A prayer meeting was held on Monday evening, conducted by the Rev. J. Compston, the pastor of the Baptist congregation at Bramley. On Tuesday evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford; and on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, preached the concluding sermon of the jubilee. After the sermon, a tea meeting took place in the schoolroom. About five hundred persons partook of an excellent repast. After tea, a public meeting was held in the chapel. There was a very large assembly. The Rev. S. G. Green, classical tutor of Horton College, presided, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Rev. J. Barker, the Rev. C. Bailhache, the Rev. S. Merrill, the Rev. J. Smith (missionary from India), and the Rev. H. S. Brown. The sum necessary to liquidate the debt on the chapel has been obtained from the following sources:—Collections on Sunday, 40*l.*; on Tuesday, 18*l.*; on Wednesday, 20*l.*; and contributions, &c., 427*l.*; making a total of 500*l.*

THE LATE REV. R. ROBINSON.—This reverend gentleman, whose death took place at Whitworth, near Rochdale, on the 21st inst., was formerly resident at Witham, Essex, having presided over the Independent congregation there for twenty-five years. During his long connexion with the Dissenting cause in Essex, Mr. Robinson gained the respect of all classes in the district by his amiable personal qualities, his integrity, consistency, and great devotion to the pastoral work. His pulpit services were highly valued beyond the borders of his own county; and at the Tabernacle, London, and in many of the chapels in Suffolk he was a frequent and an acceptable preacher. In 1848 he received a pressing invitation from the congregation of Independents at Whitworth, near Rochdale, to whom his father, the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, had preached for twenty-three years. This invitation, at some sacrifice, he ultimately accepted, and the last ten years of his life were spent at the place of his birth and amongst the companions of his youth. The interest excited by his settlement at Whitworth was so great that it became necessary to build a new and much larger place of worship. During his last illness, which was brief and severe, he received many affecting proofs of the esteem in which he was held, alike in his native county and in the scenes of his earlier labours. His funeral took place on Thursday last, when the services were conducted in an eminently fit and impressive manner by the Rev. W. H. Parkinson, of Rochdale. On Sunday, his funeral sermon was preached to an immense congregation by the Rev. George Wilkins, chaplain of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and one of the warmest and most valued friends of the deceased. It was touching and appropriate, and was listened to with deep interest. The late Mr. Robinson was twice married; his first wife, by whom he leaves seven children, was the daughter of the Rev. John Dennant, of Halesworth, Suffolk. She was a lady of superior intellectual gifts, and after her death justice was rendered to her delightful character in a memoir from the pen of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Fletcher.—[From a Correspondent.]

THE REV. CHARLES CLARKE, B.A., of Boston College, Bradford, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church at Union Chapel, Huntingdon, and enters upon his stated labours on the first Sunday in July.

PRAYER FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE SPIRIT.—A correspondent writes: "Will you kindly inform your readers that there is a prayer meeting held every day from one to two o'clock, in the Lecture Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street. The friends who have convened it will be glad to see as many as possible present."

THE CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY is likely to be most efficiently worked through the coming autumn and winter. The friends of the Institution will rejoice to know that the Rev. W. Woodhouse, of Hackney, and the Rev. William Barker, of Church-street, Blackfriars, represent the Independent and Baptist denominations in the Secretariat.

Correspondence.

CAN WOOD AND STONE BE CONSECRATED?

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is reported in the *Chelmsford Chronicle* that Alderman Wire, in placing a corner stone in the Congregational Chapel now in course of erection, in Baddow-road, Chelmsford, "pronounced it to be properly deposited in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

I hope and believe that every stone, brick, and timber, used in the construction of that chapel is placed where it is for the glory of God and for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ; and such I am persuaded is the honest purpose and desire of those who are procuring the erection of that house for the worship of God, and for the instruction and building up of the souls of men in the faith of Christ. But is not the adjusting of one particular stone in its right place, in the manner described, an act of "will worship"—an attempt to make that holy which God has not made holy? Is it not a vain step to return to the "worldly sanctuary," which in the New Covenant is declared to be abolished? And is there not involved in it a series of superstitious observances found in the churches of England and Rome, against which we have been accustomed to protest?

I ask for information. If I am unnecessarily scrupulous, tell me so in your replies to correspondents. If any truth be in danger will you insert an article upon the subject in your valuable paper, showing by the Word of God what it is, and how imperilled, for the benefit of those who wish to think and act rightly in all things?

I am, yours truly,

A READER OF THE NONCONFORMIST.

Chelmsford, June 19th, 1858.

THE MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Being a Nonconformist of the strictest stamp in matters of religion, I have a high regard for your paper as an earnest and uncompromising advocate of the principles of dissent. But I differ from you on the question of education; and, therefore, read with considerable interest what you write on that subject.

I have lately expressed my opinion on the subject in two articles in a local print—copies of which I send you—in which you will see I had reference to an article in your paper of April 28th, and to that of Mr. Skeats in the *Christian Spectator* for the same month, both of which are now before me, as also are the "minutes of council." And because I think Mr. Skeats in his pamphlet has grossly imposed on his readers, and believing that you would not willingly sanction this, I ask for space in your columns to point out the imposition.

First, then, Mr. Skeats, in his introduction, speaks of the authorities he intends to use thus:—"The information will be the latest that has been published; it will be taken exclusively from the last published 'Minutes of the Privy Council' and the last reports of the inspectors." This appeared before the public in April. In your article of the 28th you evidently thought reference was made to the reports of the year 1857, i.e., those issued in 1858, and containing information up to last Christmas. I thought the same, and so would any person after reading the introduction, and this idea is fostered throughout by occasional specific mention of the year 1856. Not having the minutes myself, I sent to borrow them a short time ago, to see whether the quotations made by Mr. Skeats were correct, but could find none of them; and in looking through the Rev. F. Temple's report I found passages of the very opposite character, and made the discovery that the quotation was clear from the report of 1856. Now, Mr. Skeats knew that his article would appear before the general public simultaneously with the issue of the reports for 1857, and hence, if he did write before they were issued, and so was literally correct, still in reality he was guilty of *suppression veri*, and by consequence of *suggestio falsi*. It is true that the blue books have on them the two dates thus, 1856-7, but this is only because they are not issued till some months have elapsed in the latter year, the result of the Christmas examinations not being known till the middle of February.

But had Mr. Skeats dealt with fairness with the reports for 1856, I would have remained silent. But, Sir, his professed analysis is as if one should analyse a complete sentence and take out some and alter other verbs, and so take away the coherence and consistency of the whole. This I can abundantly prove, but I shall confine myself to two or three examples.

Firstly, The very quotation of the passage from Mr. Temple on the difficulties of some training colleges is a mutilation. In fairness it ought to have included that gentleman's decidedly expressed opinion as to the temporary nature of those difficulties. These are his words: "It is obvious that these difficulties are temporary. The number of apprentices increases year by year, and as the source of students increases, so does the supply, and in a few years the balance will be restored." But it would not do to record an opinion like that, especially as its value is precisely equal to the veracity of the person holding it, in stating facts, and even Mr. Skeats dare not question that; though, on the same subject, he says that which, contrasted with Mr. Temple's testimony, is directly untrue. Mr. Skeats says, professedly on Mr. Temple's authority, "They (the training colleges) have been supplied in enormous excess." Mr. Temple says, "The crisis has been caused by the erection of training colleges having a little out-run the supply of students." The italics are of course mine, and that is all I need do to show how truthful is Mr. Skeats. But to come again to Mr. Temple's opinion above expressed, as to the temporary nature of the crisis, hear him this year: "This danger seems now completely to have passed away, and I have consequently found myself at liberty to press on the managing committees of two of them the expediency of improving their buildings."

The second instance is of the same kind from the Rev. F. C. Cook's report. A table of the percentages of children between the ages of twelve and fourteen attending different kinds of schools is quoted to show, as Mr. Cook intends it to do, the fact that the period of attendance at school is lamentably short. But in the hands of Mr. Cook it is a strong argument in favour of Government education; but Mr. Cook's opinion is quietly ig-

nored by Mr. Skeats, and also some of his facts. Hear Mr. Cook:—"This fact is the more painful, inasmuch as the returns represent the condition of the best schools in every part of England. It is an admitted fact, that schools not under inspection are, with few exceptions, far inferior to these—and, as I have reason to know, most decidedly so in respect to the discipline and organization upon which the attendance to a great extent depends." Mr. Skeats is, verily, clever at analysis. He can make a writer say anything he pleases.

It would take too much of your valuable space to give more examples of this kind; but Mr. Skeats' article is full of them. And so leaving him, allow me to give you a fact which he won't tell: *The Government system fosters voluntary efforts for education.* This is the experience of Mr. Bowstead in his report for 1856. These are his figures. In 1854, the average amount of voluntary subscriptions to 103 scholastic institutions was 454. 1s. 9d. for each institution. In 1855, the same 103, and 23 others—in all 126, gave an average of 457. 12s. 0d. each. And, in 1856, the same schools, and 13 others—139 in all—gave an average of 537. 11s. 3d. Those schools are under inspection,—those figures are significant; and so, without further remark,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Oswestry, June 18th, 1858.

ROBERT HAY.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, on the order for the second reading of the Registration of Partnerships Bill,

LORD GODERICH stated its object—namely, that all persons who entered into partnership and traded under any other name than their own, or as a company, should be required to make known to the public who and what they were; and, for that purpose, that their names should be entered upon a register. In stating the reasons for the measure, he referred to cases with which we have been too familiar, in which an individual has held himself out as a "company," or traded under a false name, which was, he observed, a practical fraud upon the public, offering facilities for deception, interposing impediments to legal proceedings, and augmenting their expense, evils which it was the duty of the Legislature to prevent. Registration would provide a remedy, and the principle had received the sanction of a large portion of the commercial community.

MR. COLLIER, in moving to defer the second reading for six months, insisted that the bill was a step backwards, being opposed to the current of modern legislation, the principle of which was non-interference with the trading classes. Applying as it did to all persons whatever engaged in partnership, great and small, costermongers, hawksters, and fish-women, its pressure would fall chiefly upon the poorer classes. Any person lending the smallest sum of money to any firm on terms of participating in profits must register.

The amendment was seconded by MR. MOFFATT. MR. BAXTER, MR. BAINE, MR. SPOONER, and MR. CARDWELL supported; and MR. WARREN and MR. WEGUELIN opposed, the bill.

MR. HENLEY did not think that either the House or the country had full information upon this subject, or that there was ground sufficiently clear for affirming so large a principle; nor was he, on the other hand, prepared to advise the house to negative it. He recommended Lord Goderich not to ask the house to pledge itself for or against the bill. MR. GURNEY likewise recommended that the whole subject should be referred to a Select Committee next session. MR. HORSMAN joined in the appeal to Lord Goderich. He was prepared to affirm its principle, but he considered the details most objectionable. Colonel PATTEN, though his name was on the back of the bill, and he supported its principle, added his entreaty to Lord Goderich to withdraw the bill. Lord GODERICH consented, upon the understanding that he should have the assistance of the Government in referring the subject to a Select Committee next year.

The bill was then withdrawn.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE CASE.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of MALMESBURY, alluding to the former discussion on the seizure of the *Regina Celi* and massacre of the crew, by the negro emigrants on board, read a French official report of the transaction, and a letter from Captain Croft, of the *Ethiophe* steamer, to Mr. Newnham, the English Consul at Monrovia, describing the circumstances under which the *Ethiophe* took possession of the *Regina Celi* when in the possession of the negroes. It appeared from Captain Croft's statement that he considered the negroes as pirates, and that he claimed the vessel he rescued from them as a prize to the *Ethiophe*. The French commander of the *Regina Celi* (Simon), who escaped the massacre by being on shore at the time of the outbreak, had never lost sight of his vessel, had made attempts to retake her, with the assistance of the local militia and some forty Americans whom he hired for the purpose, and had finally established a kind of blockade of the vessel by means of row-boats. It was in this state of things that the *Ethiophe*, which had been sent for by Mr. Newnham, the Consul, arrived and seized the *Regina Celi* as a prize, against the protest of Captain Simon, claiming salvage for so doing. The insurgent Africans subsequently plundered the cargo of the ship, and dispersed on shore. The *Regina Celi* was taken from the *Ethiophe* by two French ships of war. Lord Malmesbury added that Captain Simon "protested against being saved," or being called on to pay salvage, as he had never lost sight of his ship; and,

under the circumstances, it was doubtful if any one had a right to take possession of her.

LORD BROUGHAM conceded that, in the presence of Captain Simon, no one had any legal right to take possession of the *Regina Celi*; but he had received proof that the negroes on board were not free emigrants, but slaves kidnapped on the coast and sold by the native slave dealers and native princes. He was confirmed in that belief by the facts that the negroes were manacled, and that they rose against their captors on the first opportunity.

EARL GREY was not prepared to admit that the facts of the case, as at first stated, were set aside by the explanation they had heard. The circumstances were still suspicious, and should it be proved that the negroes were really bought as slaves, he adhered to the opinion he had expressed, that they were justified in using force to obtain their liberty. They were in lawful possession of the vessel, and was no longer a French ship, and the English captain was entitled to render them any assistance they might require.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the order of the day for considering the report of the reasons to be offered to the House of Commons for insisting on the amendments to the Oaths Bill, Lord MALMESBURY moved that it be deferred till Thursday next, so that Lord Derby might be able to express his views.

LORD CAMPBELL would not offer any opposition to the course just proposed by the noble earl, but he could not but express his regret that it was still intended to send the bill back to the House of Commons with the reasons why their lordships insisted on their amendments. He had most willingly withdrawn all opposition to that course, in the belief that there was an understanding that a compromise was to be come to. He had had a foreboding, however, that there might be a disappointment.

EARL DERBY thought the bill ought to go back to the House of Commons with their lordships' opinions upon it to show them that their lordships were not prepared to adopt what appeared to him to be more of a concession than a compromise.

The following are the Lords' reasons for insisting on their amendments to this Bill:

1. Because, although the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were originally introduced into the oath for the immediate purpose of binding certain Roman Catholics, it is unreasonable to assume that the Parliament which so introduced them did not intend that the profession of Christianity should be a necessary qualification for admission to the Legislature when they enacted that a declaration of that faith should form part of the oath required to be taken by every member of both houses.

2. Because the constant intention of the Legislature may be further inferred from the fact that, neither at the time of the introduction of these words were the Jews admissible, nor have they at any subsequent period been permitted to sit and vote in either house of Parliament.

3. Because exclusion from seats in Parliament and offices of the State on the ground of religious opinion, and for other reasons when the general good of the State appears to require it, is a principle recognised in the settlement of the succession to the Crown, and in other cases; and has moreover been further and recently sanctioned by the House of Commons in some of the provisions of the present bill.

4. Because in the prayers with which both houses daily commence their proceedings they invoke in Christ's name the divine assistance and guidance in all their undertakings, professing themselves His unworthy servants; and this act of worship will become a mockery when among those who are therein declared to be gathered together in His name are numbered some who deny Him through whose merits alone those prayers can be acceptable.

5. Because when the Commons plead in support of their views, in a matter which equally concerns the constitution of both branches of the Legislature, their repeated recognition of the expediency of removing this disability of the Jews, and admitting them to their councils, the Lords desire to refer to their equally firm adherence to the principle of retaining those privileges which they believe to be peculiarly and inseparably attached to Parliament as an exclusively Christian assembly.

6. Because, in regard to the 8th and 9th of the Commons' reasons, the Lords are advised that the 1st and 3rd clauses of the bill are not open to the construction which the Commons conceived them to be in consequence of the rejection of the 5th clause, and that the Jews will not be subject to any new disabilities under the bill as amended by the Lords.

THE LONDON CORPORATION.

At the early sitting of the Commons on Thursday, on the motion that the London Corporation Regulation Bill should be considered in committee, and after a prolonged discussion, MR. ROLT moved as an amendment that the bill be re-committed to the same select committee, and that the petition from the corporation, presented on the 28th of May last, should be referred to that committee, with leave for the corporation to be heard by counsel, agents, and witnesses in support of the allegations therein contained. The bill, as the hon. member contended, violated the ancient charters of the City of London, and deprived the corporation of rights which they should have an opportunity to vindicate.

The amendment was seconded by MR. CRAWFORD. Sir G. GREY maintained that the adoption of Mr. Rolt's proposition would be a mere waste of time. The question raised by him could not be decided by a select committee. Important concessions had been made, and if the bill were deferred until next session he should hold himself absolved from his consent to them. Mr. Rolt had alleged that the corporation had not been heard, whereas there had been a full hearing of all matters before the commission. Mr. STUART WORTLEY suggested that this discussion might stand over, the Government holding out a hope that some arrangement might be made with re-

ference to the clauses affecting the property rights of the Corporation consistent with the interests of the public. Mr. WALPOLE said he had no power to accede to the suggestion of Mr. Wortley. He agreed with Sir G. Grey that the issue raised by Mr. Rolt was not one which a select committee could try. If so, they were losing time in this discussion. At the same time, he agreed with Mr. Wortley that this was a matter in which Parliament should deal leniently and liberally with the corporation.

The discussion was continued until the hour came for suspending proceedings. The debate then stood adjourned.

THE INDIA BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Government of India (No. 3) Bill,

Lord STANLEY said that, considering the discussion which this subject had already undergone, he thought it unnecessary to offer any protracted comments on the bill. The details would be more appropriately discussed in the committee.

The bill provides that the government of India shall be transferred from the Company to the Crown, and the administration of the affairs of India by a responsible Minister, assisted by a Council. The Council will be composed of fifteen members, appointed for life. Seven of these will be elected by the Court of Directors from among themselves; eight will be appointed by the Crown. The selection by the Directors will take place within fourteen days, the nomination by the Crown within thirty days, after the passing of the act. The object of this provision is to enable the Crown, if it think fit, to select as its nominees any directors not elected by their colleagues. The vacancies will be filled up by an alternate nomination by the Crown and election by the Council. [Here Lord Stanley defended at length the mode of election, showing that the inconveniences of self-election are checked by the power of the Crown to nominate alternate members.] A majority of the Council must have resided or served ten years in India. Members of Council will be prohibited from serving in Parliament. Their salaries will be 1,200*l.* a-year. After ten years' service, they will be entitled to a retiring pension of 500*l.*, and after fifteen years' service to a pension of 800*l.* The course of procedure, not embodied in the bill, but intended to be adopted, was then explained. There will be six committees; in these committees all correspondence, with one exception, will originate. If judged to be of sufficient importance, either by the committees or Secretary of State, this correspondence will be sent before the whole Council. The one exception will relate to the business now "nominally" transacted by the Secret Committee but in reality by the Minister. It is proposed that there shall be no Secret Committee, but that the Minister shall deal with all that business upon his own authority. He thought that the occasions will be rare when the Minister will act on that authority. How far shall the Council be a check upon the Minister? The Council will have a "moral influence and control." The Minister's decision will be, as it is practically now, final on all matters, but all the members of Council will be empowered to publicly and formally protest, and if they disapprove of the course taken by the Minister they may compel him to record his reasons in writing. As to finance, the check upon expenditure proposed by Lord Palmerston—the consent of four members—is inadequate and illusory. The best check will be the regular, periodical, and minute publication of Indian accounts. The Council must be consulted on finance. It can never require secrecy. Any member may protest and Parliament may call for his protest. The clauses relating to the army, he admitted, are obscurely drawn. It is intended that the civil service shall remain open to competition, and that in addition the scientific corps shall also be thrown open. One tenth of the other military cadetships will go to the sons of civil or military servants in India; the remainder, as nearly as possible, will be disposed of as it is now. Any attempt now to re-organise the Indian army would be premature, but it is intended to prepare for it by issuing a commission to inquire into the whole subject. The heads of this inquiry will include the relative proportions of the European and the native force, the question whether the European army should be a local army or one for general service, whether exchanges from one branch to another are possible, and generally on what terms the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown should take place. A commission will be sent out to investigate the financial state of India.

In conclusion, he said—

I do not propose this bill as a measure to remedy all the abuses and grievances of which complaints have been made with regard to our Indian administration. I propose it simply for what it is—as a reform which, I believe, will lead to other reforms, and without which those other reforms could not be so easily or conveniently carried out. I propose it as a necessary and desirable simplification of a system of government which all persons acknowledge to be complicated and cumbersome, and as the rectification of an anomaly which has endured too long, and which at the present day can serve no useful purpose. I propose it as the substitution for a provisional form of government of a more permanent and, I believe, more salutary form of administration, and as a measure which will vest the government of that great dependency of England, India, in the English Crown, and will place it under the direct authority of an English Minister, responsible to this house and to the public opinion of England. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT said he did not rise to oppose the second reading of this bill, although there were clauses in it to which he had serious objections. There was a general impression, arising from past discussion in Parliament, that the industry of the people of India had been grievously neglected; that there was great reason for complaint with respect to the administration of justice; and that with regard to the wars entered into by the Indian Government there was much of which the people of England had reason to be ashamed.

It was said that these faults were to be attributed to the Board of Control; but he (Mr. Bright) had never defended the Board of Control. He believed everything the East India Company had said of the Board of Control—to its discredit (a laugh), and he believed that everything the Board of Control had said to the dis-

credit of the East India Company was perfectly true. (Cheers and laughter.)

He could not altogether approve the bill now before the house. What they wanted with regard to the government of India was that which in common conversation was called "a little more daylight." They wanted more simplicity and more responsibility. (Hear, hear.) What was the condition of the people of India? The great body of them were in a state of great impoverishment, dejection and suffering. Industry was neglected, and as to our courts of justice, in proportion as our administration of justice prevailed, perjury and its attendant evils prevailed. As to public works, in a single English county there were more roads than were to be found in the whole of India; and the city of Manchester, in supplying its inhabitants with water, had spent a larger sum than the East India Company had spent in fourteen years in public works of every kind throughout their vast dominions. The real activity of the Indian Government had been an activity of conquest and annexation—of conquest and annexation which after a time had led to a fearful catastrophe which had enforced on the house attention to the question of India, which but for that catastrophe he feared the house would not have given it. (Cheers.) There could not be a better test, in the long run, of good government than the state of its finances, and the normal condition of the Government of India was one of financial deficiency and bankruptcy. It cost more than 30,000,000*l.* a-year to govern India, and the gross revenue being somewhere about 30,000,000*l.*, and there being a deficit, the deficit had to be made up by loans. They had a debt of 60,000,000*l.* It was continually increasing. They always had a loan open, and while their debt was increasing their credit had been falling. They raised 60,000,000*l.* taxation in England. They raised in India, arguing by the value of labour taxation, equivalent to 300,000,000*l.*, which was five times the English revenue.

A man might say the taxation in India and in England appeared to be about the same, and no great injury was done. But it must be borne in mind that in England they had an incalculable power of steam, of machinery, of modes of transit, roads, canals, railways, and everything which capital and human invention could bring to help the industry of the people, while in India there was nothing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) In India there was scarcely a decent road, the rivers were not bridged, there were comparatively no steam-engines, and none of those aids to industry that met us at every step when travelling in Great Britain and Ireland. Suppose steam-engines, machinery, and modes of transit abolished in England, how much revenue would the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtain from the people of England? Instead of 60,000,000*l.* a-year, would he get 10,000,000*l.*? He doubted it very much. If the house would follow out the argument, they would come to the conclusion that the taxes of the people of India were oppressive to the last degree, and that the Government which had thus taxed them could be tolerated no longer, and must promptly be put an end to at once and for ever.

The Government of India, therefore, was a bad Government. The edifice reared in India was, he said, too vast. The power of the Governor-General was too great.

He was the ruler of about one-fifth, certainly more than one-sixth, of the human race. The Emperors of France and Russia were but the governors of provinces compared with the power, the dignity, and the high estate of the Governor-General of India. Now, over this officer almost no real control was exercised. He had an army of 300,000 men under his command; he was a long way from home; he was himself highly connected with the governing classes at home. The hon. gentleman behind him (Colonel Sykes) told them there were twenty nations in India, and that there were twenty languages. Did it ever happen before that any one man governed twenty nations, speaking twenty different languages, and bound them up together in one great compact empire?

He should, if he could, propose, as an indispensable condition, that this office, the duties of which were far greater than any human being was competent to fulfil, should be abolished. Then he might be asked to suggest a substitute. He thought we should have presidencies in India, and not an empire.

If he were a Minister—which the house would admit was a bold figure of speech—(a laugh)—and if the house were to agree with him—which was also a rather essential point—he would propose to have five presidencies in India, and he would have the governments of those presidencies perfectly equal in rank and in salary. The capitals of those presidencies would be Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore.

After sketching the scheme he was anxious to see carried into effect, which we have quoted in a leading article, the honourable member said he should propose to do that which was done with great advantage in Ceylon. Among these governments there would be a generous rivalry for good, instead of utter stagnation; evil ambition would be checked; there would be no Governor so great that he could not be controlled, and if we were at last driven from India, we should leave it in the form of so many compact States, able to support their own governments, and not a prey to anarchy and discord. They wanted something else than mere clerks, stationery, despatches, and so forth. They wanted what he should designate as a new feeling in England, and an entirely new policy in India. (Cheers.) They must in future have India governed, not for a handful of Englishmen—(cheers)—not for that civil service whose praises were so constantly sounded in that house. What he thought the Prime Minister should do if this bill passed was this:—

To choose for his President of the Board of Control or his Secretary of State for India a man who could not be excelled by any other man in his Cabinet or in his party for capacity, for honesty, for attention to his duties, and for knowledge of the particular office to which he was appointed. If any Prime Minister ap-

pointed an inefficient man to such an office he would be a traitor to the throne of England. (Cheers.) Appointments should be given under a feeling that interests of the very highest moment, connected with this country, depended on those great offices in India being properly filled up. The same principles should run throughout the whole system of government.

Our difficulties had been enormously increased by the revolt. The people of India had only seen England in its worst form in that country. They had seen it in its military power, its civil service, and in the supremacy of a handful of foreigners.

When natives came to this country they were delighted. They found themselves treated with a kindness, a consideration, a respect, to which they were wholly strangers in their own country, and they could not understand how it was that men who were so just, so attentive to them here, sometimes, indeed too often, appeared to them in a different character in India. You must change all this if you mean to keep India. (Hear, hear.)

In the first place, they must abandon all that system of calumny against the natives of India which had lately prevailed.

Had that people not been docile, the most governable race in the world, how could you have maintained your power for 160 years? (Hear, hear.) Are they not industrious, are they not intelligent, are they not—upon the evidence of the most distinguished men the Indian service ever produced—endowed with many qualities which make them respected by all Englishmen who mix with them? I have heard that from thirty, perhaps fifty, men of the widest experience, and have read the same in the works of some of the best writers upon India. Then, let us not have these constant calumnies against such a people.

He would, when this bill passed, proclaim a general amnesty, put an end to all mischievous inquiries into titles to landed estates, and hold sacred the right of adoption, telling the people of India that the Christian religion was true and the best for mankind, but that that religion taught us to respect the rights of conscience, and that the Parliament and the Queen of England had resolved that no wrong should be done to the millions that professed creeds that they believed to be true; and he would establish a Court of Appeal in India, composed of judges of high character, for the settlement of disputes between the Government and its subjects, which should render it unnecessary for any man in India to cross the ocean to seek for that justice which he would be able to get in his own country without corruption or secret bargain. In conclusion he said:—

Now I believe—I speak in the most perfect honesty—I believe that the announcement of these measures would avail more in restoring tranquillity than the presence of an additional army—(cheers)—and I believe that their full and honest adoption would enable you to retain your power in India. I have sketched the form of government which I would establish in India and at home, with the view of securing perfect responsibility and an enlightened administration. I admit that these things can only be obtained in degree, but I believe that a government such as that which I have sketched would be free from most of the errors and most of the vices that have marked and marred your past career in India. I have given much study to this great and solemn question. I entreat the house to study it not only now, during the passing of this bill, but after the session is over, and till we meet again next year, when in all probability there must be further legislation upon this great subject—(hear)—for I believe that upon this question depends very much, for good or for evil, the future of this country of which we are citizens, and which we all regard and love so much. You have had enough of military reputation on Eastern fields; you have gathered large harvests of that commodity, be it valuable or be it worthless. I invite you to something better, and higher, and holier than that; I invite you to a glory not "fanned by conquest's crimson wing," but based upon the solid and permanent benefits which I believe the Parliament of England can, if it will, confer upon the countless populations of India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WHITESIDE observed that while Mr. Bright had preached hesitation in approaching this question he had proceeded to demolish everything existing in India in the shape of government. The matters which he had treated so lightly—the land tenures for example—abounded in difficulties, multiplied by the peculiar character of the natives of India, their religious opinions, and their institutions. He ridiculed Mr. Bright's scheme of Government for an Eastern dependency, and thought his reflections upon the past government of India did not prove much, though he admitted that in many of the instances of annexation of territory there was wanting the principle of legality. At the same time he condemned all general sweeping censures of the East India Company. The task which the present Government had in hand was one of the most formidable ever undertaken by any Government, demanding the utmost care to ensure its performance wisely and well; but he augured good results from the scheme submitted to the house.

Mr. V. SMITH observed that the speech of Mr. Bright had suggested subjects worthy of grave consideration, especially whether India might not be advantageously divided into presidencies. He (Mr. Smith) still thought that some central authority would be required. Referring to the bill, he dwelt upon the importance of the question as to the constitution of the Council. He objected to the number fifteen as cumbersome and inconvenient, and thought the bill provided a sort of sham responsibility. He strongly urged the adoption of the principle of nomination, self-election being, in his opinion, only a bad form of nomination. He reviewed some of the other details of the bill, the second reading of which he supported.

Mr. ROEBUCK believed the bill was not destined to a very long existence; that it was brought forward under pressure by persons unwilling to do what they were forced to do. He now regarded Lord

Palmerston's bill as better than this, which was a thing of threads and patches. He condemned the scheme for constituting the Council, which would be a body for the government of India that would be responsible to nobody. Upon this rock the bill would be eventually wrecked. The Council would be the real governors of India; the Government of India would give offence to that house, and would be put down.

Mr. T. BARING protested against the adoption of Mr. Roebuck's theory, that the whole power should be entrusted to a single Minister, unless India was to be left, like the colonies, to govern itself. As the house had determined to legislate for India this session, it was its duty to take care that there should be an Independent Council to assist the Minister.

The bill was then read a second time.

THE EMIGRATION OF COOLIES.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Bishop of OXFORD asked when the papers in reference to the emigration of Coolies, for which he had moved, would be laid on the table? In doing so he complained that his opinions as to that emigration had been misrepresented. He was not opposed to the importation of free labour into our colonies under the restraints and regulations the Government had enforced. So regulated, the system was highly beneficial both to the colonies and to the labourers; but the working of the system would be endangered by any revival of the Slave Trade.

The Earl of CARNARVON stated that the papers could not be produced in less than a fortnight, but he should next week introduce a bill on the subject prepared by the Secretary for the Colonies.

Lord BROUGHAM had also been misrepresented on this question. He had no objection to the legitimate emigration of Coolies to our own settlements, but he did object to the exportation of such labourers by fraud or force to other countries, without the possibility of watching over their shipment or treatment. That exportation ought to be absolutely prohibited.

COLONISATION IN INDIA.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE moved for the production of a copy of the first and second reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonisation and Settlement in India. He advocated an extensive settlement of British-born subjects in India, as the best means of promoting the material and moral interests of the country and securing it against future insurrection. He believed that European and Christian colonisation was the only means by which our dominion in India could be much longer maintained. In India our predecessors conquered by the sword, but it was not by the sword they retained that country. They retained it, on the contrary, by the settlement of themselves and their families in the country, and by the conversion of the people to their faith.

The Earl of MALMESBURY feared there was at present little prospect of any such colonisation of India, nor could there be until the unfortunate condition of the country improved.

The motion was agreed to.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Duke of BUCKLECH asked the Government what had been really done by the different Boards supposed to have charge of the sewage of the metropolis towards purifying the Thames? The foul state of the river was a grievous nuisance to large masses of the population, especially the poorer classes, who could not remove from its banks. The members of both Houses of Parliament could withdraw to a distance from the Thames, but there were thousands who could not so protect themselves, and who must submit to the injury they sustained from their proximity to the river. The disgraceful state of the Thames had been gradually increasing, and during the last three years the evil had increased more rapidly than at any former period. The Government must deal with the matter, and take some strong measures, in which they might reckon on the assent and assistance of Parliament.

The Earl of MALMESBURY felt that the condition of the Thames was a perfect disgrace to the country, and had been suffered to become dangerous to the inhabitants of the metropolis. It was the duty of the Government to remedy the evil if possible; but an Act of Parliament would be required to enable it to do anything. He feared they must bear the annoyance patiently till the Committee of the House of Commons had made its report.

In the discussion that followed no less than twelve peers reiterated and strengthened the complaints of the nuisance the Thames has become. The Duke of NEWCASTLE said this answer disappointed him. He urged the Government to be courageous, and to pass an act giving them arbitrary powers to remedy the evil. They should supersede all commissions, and do the thing themselves. Lord HARDWICKE, expressing personal views only, enlarged on the necessity of speedy action. Lord GRANVILLE said, he should have been better pleased had Lord Hardwicke stated the views of the Government. Lord CAMPBELL was willing to confer any powers on the Government to get rid of the nuisance. The Marquis of SALISBURY gave a general assurance that the Government hoped to do something. Earl GREY said that this speech would create an impression that the remedy would be postponed. He suggested that two or three men like Mr. Stephenson, should be appointed to prepare a plan on which they could act at once. If a short and simple bill be not passed this session, it will be a disgrace to the Government and Legislature. Lord REDSDALE took occasion to deprecate the payment of any part of the expenses attending the purifying of the Thames out of the Consolidated Fund.

In the other house Mr. OWEN STANLEY cited a host of evidence, afforded not only by condition of the Palace of Westminster itself, but the law courts, and the banks of the Thames, showing its putrid condition. One extract he read was from Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney to the Speaker. Mr. Gurney says:—

That he can be no longer responsible for the health of the house; that the stench has made most rapid advance within two days; that up to Tuesday he got fresh air draughts from the Star Chamber Court; but that when night came the poisonous enemy took possession of the court, and so beat him outright.

Mr. STANLEY suggested the appointment of a commission empowered to do everything that may be necessary to purify the Thames. He asked some questions touching the state of the Victoria Sewer. Mr. TITE explained the causes of the evil, which arose from the vast amount of sewage water discharged into the river, great part of which, after being carried down by the tide, was returned. He suggested that the sewage should be intercepted on both banks, carried ten miles from London, and there deodorised; a plan actually in successful operation at Leicester. Sir JOSEPH PAXTON coincided very much in these suggestions. Mr. KENDALL, chairman of the committee on the subject, said nothing could be done as the law now stands. Government must take the matter into its own hands. Mr. MANGLES said it was a question of money. London ought not to pay all the expense.

Lord J. MANNERS, having described the state of the Victoria sewer, said the Government were not responsible for the existing state of things. When he saw the expense and the difficulties of the question he could not say that the Government would adopt any of the schemes proposed. But they are seriously considering the subject; and he could assure the house that while, on the one hand, the Metropolitan Board of Works, aided by the experience they had acquired during the last three years, were endeavouring to find a remedy for the great evil complained of, the Government, on the other hand, would be ready, should they be unable to do so under the existing law, to submit to the consideration of Parliament such an emendation of the law as would open up the prospect of a speedy remedy being found.

Shortly afterwards Mr. DISRAELI added to this statement the assurance that "the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary that action should commence." The commissions and committees on this question had, no doubt, in many respects done their duty well.

We shall not hesitate to make a sacrifice of many measures—(laughter)—which, though important, may, if it should be necessary to make that sacrifice, be regarded as of only secondary importance. But I trust that the house will respond to this desire on our part, and assist us as much as possible—(cheers)—by not entering upon unnecessary discussions. There shall be on the part of her Majesty's Government no want of energy in their endeavours to make those arrangements which are adequate to the occasion, or in the exercise of the powers they possess for preserving the public health. And if we find it is necessary to appeal to Parliament before it is prorogued for powers to carry the necessary operations into effect we will not hesitate to appeal to Parliament with confidence for such powers. (Cheers.)

In the House of Lords on Monday, replying to the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of MALMESBURY stated that means would be taken to deodorise the sewers emptying themselves into the Thames, according to a plan which had proved very successful at Leicester. A bill would also be introduced to provide for the necessary expenses. As for any more systematic contrivances for carrying off the drainage of the metropolis he deprecated all precipitate action, observing that the employment of several thousand men on such a work during the hot weather would be exceedingly dangerous, and that all practical proceedings must, therefore, be postponed until the winter months.

Lord BROUGHAM thought there was great danger of the appearance of cholera in the first fortnight of August. The Government ought to assume very complete powers in this matter. The Earl of MALMESBURY further explained that more extensive measures were contemplated by the Government, but they could not be adopted without careful consideration.

The same subject was taken up in the Commons also on Monday by Mr. ROUPELL, who moved that the house considered it the duty of the Executive Government to take immediate measures for abating this dangerous nuisance. He contended this was not a local, but an imperial question. How was it to be expected that the metropolis could raise 10,000,000. or 15,000,000. by direct local taxation? The Thames embankment, which alone would cost some 5,000,000., could not be called a local improvement. The motion was seconded by Sir J. PAXTON, who suggested that the nuisance might be alleviated, or abated temporarily, by putting into the sewers lime and water mixed; though he admitted that this deodorising process would kill the fish.

Lord J. MANNERS stated the steps which had been taken by the Government, who had authorised the Metropolitan Board of Works to apply a preparation of lime, in the manner suggested by Sir J. Paxton, as a palliative.

Some further conversation followed, touching chiefly the question whether the charge should be local or national. Mr. COX said it was impossible that the metropolis could raise the requisite number of millions by direct taxation, and the Imperial Exchequer ought fairly to contribute. Mr. BLACKBURN thought that the proposition that those who poured their filth in a large river should make others bear the expense of cleaning it for them again was a very

cool one. (A laugh.) Mr. J. LOCKE said that it was Parliament which had compelled the drainage of London into the Thames, and the metropolis could not now be fairly called upon to pay for the purification of the river. Mr. BENTINCK said that as the metropolitan members seemed determined that London should not pay for its complete abatement he was equally determined that no expense fairly chargeable upon the metropolitan district should be paid by the rest of the country. (Hear, hear.) He did not object to the Government giving facilities for a loan under such securities that the nation could never be called upon to pay it. (A laugh.) Lord EBRINGTON was also anxious to know who was to pay for the present rather expensive system of palliatives. Mr. ROUPELL withdrew his amendment.

THE INDIA BILL.

The house on Friday went into committee on the bill.

The 3rd clause, which gives to the Secretary of State all the powers relating to the Government or revenues of India now exercised by the East India Company, with or without the sanction of the Board of Control, was strongly objected to as conferring upon the Secretary of State, without check or limit, too large an authority, and Mr. C. FORTESCUE moved to insert "in council;" but this amendment was negatived upon a division by 221 to 77.

On the 7th clause, establishing a Council of India, to consist of fifteen members, Lord PALMERSTON objected that this was a cumbrous and inconvenient number, and moved to substitute "twelve." Lord STANLEY considered that the number of fifteen was not too large, the Council, under the 20th clause, being divisible into committees. Upon a division, the number of fifteen was carried by 227 to 165. The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers from the Government side.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved, after the word "members," to insert "to be appointed by her Majesty by warrant under her royal sign manual." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the house had agreed that the Council should be composed of mixed elements, and that part of the members would be elected. Lord Palmerston seemed to regard the Council as an Executive Council, but it was not so. This amendment was negatived upon a division by 240 to 147.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to move that the names of the Council should be inserted in the bill, but at the wish of the committee he moved that the chairman should report progress. Mr. DISRAELI assented. He explained that he was once in favour of inserting the names in the bill, but he had changed his opinion.

The chairman reported progress, and the house resumed. The bill will be proceeded with on Thursday.

POLITICAL SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Earl STANHOPE moved, as a resolution, that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to take into consideration the proclamation of the first year of her reign, by which the services of the Church for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 20th of June are appointed to be read yearly on those days, and are annexed to the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England; and, should her Majesty see fit, to substitute for that proclamation one declaring that only the service for the 20th of June, the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, shall henceforth be so read and published. These services, the noble earl stated, were not founded on the votes of Convocation, or on acts of Parliament, but on the Royal proclamation alone. He asked their removal, because they deserved no part of the admiration the beautiful and majestic Liturgy of the Church commanded, but were rather a blot and stain upon it. The lapse of a century and a half since the most recent of the events celebrated had taken place, rendered it no longer proper or desirable to continue these services; but there were also special objections to the language of the services themselves, which in some passages resembled that of a party pamphlet. Having noticed some of these passages, especially in the service for the 30th of January, and the feeling of the times when they were written, he said he proposed to proceed by way of an address to the Crown, rather than an act repealing the old statute, because the moment the Crown ceased to provide the services the statute would become obsolete. But after the address had been issued the Sovereign might be advised to propose to Parliament the repeal of the ancient acts. Even now, though the services were ordered to be used by the proclamation, clergymen were not compelled to read them, as they formed no part of the Prayer-book "as by law established;" in very few churches were they retained, and recently some cathedrals had released themselves from the duty of reading them. The tendency of the services was to make the Church political, and he believed the very best results might be expected from their discontinuance.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY had felt bound by duty to oppose the plan of a revision of the Liturgy, on account of the controversies to which the revision would give rise; but the present proposal was not liable to that objection. Practically, the State services were already obsolete, and their removal from the Prayer-book would be generally sanctioned by public opinion. The feelings excited by the events celebrated had died out, and the services had fallen into desuetude; it was better they should be regularly abolished than irregularly disregarded. He supported the motion.

The Bishop of LONDON contended that the present motion differed materially from the proposal to intro-

duce changes into the Liturgy itself. He approved the abolition of the State Services.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH thought the services might be modified, without removing them from the Prayer-book altogether; in an improved form they might be retained as memorials of past events of the national history. The Bishop of BANGOR said these services were not obsolete—they were full of vigour and power.

The Bishop of OXFORD could not accept them as proper exponents of national humiliation or gratitude. They contrasted unfavourably with the prayers of the Liturgy; they were far too political, polemical, and epigrammatical. He strongly objected to any alteration of the Book of Common Prayer; but these services ought not to be annexed to it.

The Earl of MALMESBURY thought the better course would be at once to move the repeal of the statutes on which the proclamation was founded; the other house would then express its opinion on the subject, which would strengthen the Crown in dealing with it.

The motion, amended by the omission of the reference to the service of the 20th of June, was agreed to.

THE PAYMENT OF WAR EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons on Monday evening, on the order for going into committee on the Funded Debt Bill, Mr. WILSON moved a resolution,—

That the extraordinary expenditure incurred during a war beyond what is obtained from taxation should be raised in the form of terminable loans, the redemption of which should be provided for within a specified period after the return of peace; or, if raised by loans in the shape of permanent annuities, that a provision should be made for the liquidation of the same by moderate annual instalments, after the war expenditure shall have ceased, from surplus revenue.

He did not desire, he said, to disturb the Budget or to embarrass the finances of the present year; he only wished to caution the house against committing itself rashly to the absolute repudiation of obligations contracted at the commencement of the late war. In viewing our financial prospects, he dwelt upon what he termed the alarming aspect of our national debt, and insisted that, by going on as at present, it would be impossible not only to repeal taxes but to fulfil our obligations, the Succession-duty having disappointed expectations, while the Income-tax, our sheet anchor, was to be abandoned, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's promised surplus was melting away and becoming a deficiency. He urged that the bill should be altered so as to postpone, instead of repealing, the Sinking Fund clauses, and that there should be an inquiry next session into the state of our finances.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that if there was to be an inquiry into our finances next session, it might have been as well had Mr. Wilson postponed his motion until then. It was unwise, in his opinion, for the house to bind itself by such a resolution. The great objection he had to an artificial sinking fund, created by imposing taxes, was that it was a mere theoretical arrangement that would not work. The real practical question was, would the house support the law of 1829, which had fulfilled its purpose? We could not have the Sinking Fund of 1829 and the artificial Sinking Fund adopted during the war. The former could not be given up but upon a demonstration that it had failed in its object, whereas he maintained that it had succeeded.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS denounced the bill as a breach of faith with the public creditor, and a repudiation of an important financial engagement.

Mr. GLADSTONE said it was impossible for him to vote for the resolution, because he was sceptical as to Mr. Wilson's views regarding a sinking fund, and because it was prospective and theoretical. Mr. Wilson had passed over a capital point, the state of our expenditure. A true sinking fund was to be found in public economy.

Sir C. LEWIS, having himself negotiated one of the Russian loans, declared that the non-payment of the bonds occasioned no breach of faith with the original lenders of the money. He supported the resolution, nevertheless, believing that it established a sound principle for the gradual extinction of the recently incurred debt.

Mr. CARDWELL considered that it was imprudent and useless for the house to affirm a resolution which simply suggested some prospective dealings with the public debt and revenues, to be carried out four years hence, and without regard to the circumstances which might then exist.

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in the opinion that an artificial sinking fund was nothing but a mischievous delusion. He insisted upon the necessity of maintaining a real surplus of revenue beyond expenditure, and this provision, he apprehended, had not been duly made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial scheme for the current year.

Mr. W. EWART having briefly spoken, the amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Captain VIVIAN called attention to the resolution relating to military organisation which was adopted by the house on Tuesday, the 1st of June. This resolution, which set forth the expediency of amalgamating the War-office and the Horse Guards, had, he observed, been carried by a majority in the House of Commons, but the Government had since declared their intention not to act upon it, upon the plea that the motion was carried by surprise and by a very small majority. He did not intend, at this period of the session, to carry the question further.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that the Government was quite justified in declining to act upon a resolution affirmed by accident and by

so very narrow a majority. If the proposer of the motion were dissatisfied with this determination it was for himself to take such steps as might seem expedient to educe some practical result out of his casual success in the house.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the precedents cited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were applicable to the present case, with one exception, which ought not, he said, to sanction a practice of placing resolutions on the journals to be neglected, despised, and set at naught. If the Government did not intend to act upon the resolution, they should move the House to rescind it.

General PEEL said he was responsible for the acts of the Commander-in-Chief, and so far from there being any difficulty in carrying on the duties of their offices, they had only one duty and responsibility, to promote the good of the army.

Colonel NORTH was of opinion that there never was a greater infringement of the prerogative of the Crown than the resolution.

After some further discussion, in which Sir W. Codrington, Mr. Ellice, and Sir Frederick Smith, took part, the subject was allowed to drop.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT WEEDON.

Colonel BOLDERO moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the system upon which the books and stock have been respectively kept at Weedon, as well as the general mode in which the business of the establishment at Weedon has been conducted, the result of such mode, and the state of the books and stock of stores. In support of his motion, he gave the house some extraordinary details of the strange doings at Weedon, and he hinted that the inquiries of the Commissioners should not be confined to that particular establishment. The motion was seconded by Mr. GILPIN. General PEEL did not intend to resist the motion for a Commission, which would do justice to every one. Mr. T. G. Baring, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Nicoll spoke in favour of the motion, which was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday, the Property Qualification Bill, and a number of private bills, received the royal assent by commission.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Times* sends, under date May 19, an interesting account of the new gold mines in the British possessions on the north-west coast adjoining Vancouver's Island. The reports show the productiveness of the mines. "A returned miner," writes the special correspondent of a San Francisco paper from Fort Langley, on the Fraser River, whose name is given, and who was two months in the diggings,

Earned from 15 dols. to 20 dols. per day in his "claim." He brought down with him 2,500 dols. worth of gold-dust, which he sold at Fort Langley. There are numbers of men here with gold. They all intend to return to the mines with provisions, which they came down for.

From Victoria, Vancouver's Island, a gentleman writes on the 9th of May:—

Yesterday the Hudson's Bay Company's steam propeller *Otter*, arrived here from Fort Langley, one of their trading posts on the Fraser River, and brought gold dust valued at 35,000 dols.—judging from the fact that its weight was as much as one man could conveniently carry. Heavy gold is found ten miles from the mouth of Thompson River, at a place called Necowman. The heaviest nugget yet found was 8 dols. 25c. Bank and river mining is going on between the forks and big falls of Fraser River, into which Thompson River runs, or, in other words, is a tributary to the former. The number of miners now working is estimated by one of their number, from whom I received the above, at 1,000 men—all of whom, he assured me, were doing well. To quote his figures, they were making from 10 dols. to 40 dols. per day.

From other sources we learn that miners located near the forks of Thompson River, about 200 miles distant from the mouth of the Fraser River, are successfully at work. One man writes that he is getting out 35 dols. a day. The higher up the richer the diggings, it would appear; for at Fort Yale, some eighty-five miles lower down, the "yield" is only from 8 dols. to 16 dols. a day to the men. From a new town just springing up, called Whatcom, near Bellingham Bay, on the Gulf of Georgia, a correspondent writes:—

From the mines the news is quite as favourable as any heretofore received. Mr. Giddings estimates that upwards of 20,000 dols. had been received at Whatcom by merchants within the week preceding his departure, in payment for goods. Miners were arriving and departing every day; those arriving invariably making their stay as short as possible.

The area of the auriferous country is as yet unknown. There are at present difficulties to be encountered in getting to the mines, owing to the swollen state of the Fraser River, and the country near its banks being inundated by the freshets which prevail at this season from the melting of the snows of the Rocky Mountains, and in consequence of the "rapids," which necessitate long and wearisome "portages." The following are given as the distances from Victoria to the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, en route to the goldfields—viz., from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Fort Langley, 80 miles; from the latter to Fort Hope, 60 miles; Fort Hope to Fort Yale, 15 miles; Fort Yale to mouth of Thompson River, 110 miles; thence to Big Balls, on the Fraser, 75 miles; total 340 miles to the diggings as yet found to be the richest.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's boats, which leave San Francisco twice a month for Puget

Sound, call to land passengers and freight on every trip either at Victoria or Esquimalt Harbour (close to the former), Vancouver's Island, in terms of an arrangement made last week with the Governor; and it is understood that the Hudson's Bay Company are to make provision for the conveyance of passengers up the Fraser River by means of suitable steamers. This river is navigable a distance of 160 miles for vessels drawing four feet of water, all which will greatly facilitate getting to the new Eldorado.

The Indians, it is said, are friendly, but brave and warlike, well armed with "shooting irons," and skilled in the use of them. They have been accustomed to just treatment from the Hudson's Bay Company, and will exact "justice" from their new neighbours. The only vice they are charged with is that they give a very loose interpretation to the doctrines of *meum* and *tuum*. The Americans would, it was expected, make a strong effort to have the city in their territory—at Bellingham Bay probably.

Vancouver's Island is separated from the coast by the Gulf of Georgia, but it is a fertile spot.

Living is cheap, the resources of the country good. There is a wide grass, common on the prairie land here, the root of which is an onion-like bulb, as large as a good sized thumb, on which pigs feed and keep fat all the year round.

In Vancouver's Island there is no street-tax, no house tax, no land tax, no school tax, no Church tax (the money-box is not handed round for money), no poll tax, no license tax—except that for selling liquors, which is 600 dols. a year. In fact, there is no tax of any description. The colony is supported by the sale of public lands. This supports the Churches, the public schools, and all the public expenses of governing the colony.

It is thought that the new gold region is destined to be a rich harvest for the Chinese, who are prevented from coming to California by the stringent law recently passed by the Legislature. Contemporaneously with these discoveries in the north, new gold placers and washings of great extent have been found on Walker's River, in Carson Valley (Utah territory), on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. This is the first discovery of gold made on the east side of the range of mountains which separates California from the Mormon country, and it has created a furor which has depopulated Carson Valley and the other settled portions of that remote region; and has taken away a great many miners from the upper mining countries of California.

Another popular "excitement" still is that caused by recent "extraordinary rich discoveries of auriferous quartz in Tuolumne country," which exceeds anything of the kind yet known. A quartz mill at a place called Soulsby's Ranch is yielding 100 dols. an hour with only six stamps. Other mills yield equally, "and their rock increases in richness as they sink deeper."

The Californian mines are producing abundantly this season, and gold-dust is quite plentiful.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

The Lord Mayor (Sir R. W. Carden) gave a banquet on Wednesday, at the Mansion House, to the Ministers. Owing to Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli being absent, on account of indisposition, the chief speech of the evening was that of the Lord Chancellor, who at great length set forth the services which the present Government had rendered to the country, quite in the style of Mr. Disraeli's Slough speech. The Lord Mayor was, however, more moderate in his partisanship than usual. Her Majesty's present advisers were, he was sure, growing rapidly in the estimation of the country, their sole object being the adoption of measures calculated to benefit all classes of the community; and if they were allowed to remain a few years in office, he believed the nation would never have reason to regret their accession to power. The Turkish and French Ambassadors responded for the diplomatic body. M. Musurus returned thanks in French.

The Duke of Malakoff made acknowledgments for the privilege accorded him of meeting at the same festive board, not only the Ministers of the august Sovereign of England and the representatives of so many Continental states, but the venerable conqueror of the Punjab (Lord Gough), and the heroic victor of Delhi (Sir Archdale Wilson). He cordially responded, on his part, to the generous aspirations of the Lord Chancellor, that peace and friendship might for ever subsist between England and France. As he had stated on a former occasion, it afforded him the sincerest pride and gratification that he had been deputed to the Court of Great Britain by his illustrious Sovereign as a messenger of concord and peace. It had not been his good fortune to live so long in England as M. Musurus, and yet he thought he might humbly put forward one claim to naturalisation which such an assembly of Englishmen as he had the honour of addressing would not be slow to acknowledge. He alluded to the fraternity in arms which had been cemented on the plains of the Crimea, between the troops under his command and those of her Britannic Majesty. (Loud cheers.) The blood shed in the same cause by the soldiers of the two armies had nobly consecrated that alliance between England and France which ought eternally to endure.

Mr. Walpole, in responding to "the House of Commons," observed that it was very refreshing for him, as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, to escape, even for a short time, from the insalubrious atmosphere of Westminster, and simultaneously to inhale the purer air and partake of the splendid hospitality of the city of London. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Bishop of London presented petitions from the clergy of the archdeaconry of London and from Zion College against the bill for the total abolition of Church-rates; also a petition to the same effect from the Rector of Poplar, whose tithes were charged upon the Church-rates. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented petitions to the same effect, and said that he concurred in the prayer of the petitioners, as he did not believe it right that the repair of the church edifices should depend on the zeal of individuals. (Hear.) The noble marquis was understood to present several petitions also in favour of the bill. The Bishop of Oxford presented petitions from Oxford and Hertford to the same effect; also petitions from Oxford against the Divorce Act. The Marquis of Salisbury presented a petition against the total abolition of Church-rates. Viscount Duncannon presented a petition from Brasington, near Lichfield, to the same effect. Lord Brougham presented petitions in favour of the bill; also a petition complaining of the conduct which had been adopted towards the people of Oude. Lord Campbell presented petitions in favour of the Church-rate Abolition Bill. The Marquis of Westminster presented a petition to the same effect.

A long discussion took place on the Victoria and Pimlico Railway Bill, a private measure, the question chiefly relating to the proper means to be adopted for securing the legal rights of the crown as affected by the bill. The debate was ultimately adjourned on the motion of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lease and Sale of Titled Estates Act Amendment Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Cranworth.

The County Management Bill was also read a second time.

On the motion of the Earl of Hardwicke, and after a brief discussion, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was passed through committee *pro forma*.

Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the Independence of Parliament Bill, but did not intend to carry it beyond its present stage during the present session. After a few remarks from Lord Campbell, the bill was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, the Galway Disfranchisement Bill was considered in committee. Mr. Butt, who opposed the bill, moved that the chairman should leave the chair; but the motion, after much debate, was negatived by a majority of 107 to 90. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Whitbread, limiting the operation of the bill to the voters who had given or accepted bribes at the recent elections for Galway, was carried on a division by 155 to 102-56. The sitting was then suspended.

On resuming in the evening, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that on Tuesday next and every succeeding Tuesday during the present session Government business should be allowed precedence over the private notices of motion. Agreed to.

In reply to Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. WALPOLE stated that there was no present intention to bring in a bill to facilitate the retirement of bishops disabled by infirmity or old age.

Mr. CAIRD called attention to the expenditure incurred by the Department of Woods and Forests on the Crown allotment of Hainault, and moved, by way of resolution: "That it is the opinion of this house that the costs of management on the Crown allotment of Hainault, since the date of the act under which it was disafforested, have been excessive, and that the management generally has not been satisfactory." The hon. member supported his motion by a copious citation of facts, to which Mr. G. A. HAMILTON replied in detail. Sir J. V. SHELLEY, Sir J. TROLLOPE, and other members spoke, when the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. KIRK called attention to the report of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland, and urged the necessity of applying prompt remedies to the evils and abuses which that report disclosed. Lord NAAS admitted the existence of the abuses as described in the report, and the imperative duty of providing some remedy; but on this point, he observed, the commissioners themselves differed widely in their recommendations, and every plan which had been suggested was attended with difficulties requiring very careful consideration. Mr. Greer, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Dobbs, and other members, having spoken, the motion was withdrawn.

ORANGE LODGES.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD called attention to the address of the House of Commons to his late Majesty King William the Fourth, of the 24th of February, 1836, and his Majesty's gracious answer thereto, and to the recent appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore, Grand Secretary of the Tyrone Orange Lodge, to the office of Sessional Crown Prosecutor for the county of Tyrone. He moved a resolution setting forth,—

That in the opinion of the house the appointment to office connected with the administration of the criminal law of members of the Orange confederation, or of any other political

confederation founded on principles of religious exclusion, inculcating secrecy on its members, and acting by means of delegates or representatives, and of affiliated branches, tends to create well founded jealousy and suspicion, highly detrimental to the ends of justice, and ought to be discouraged.

Entering into various historical details respecting the Orange confederation, he contended that the organisation had ramified not only through Ireland, but in England, Scotland, and the colonies, everywhere constituting an engine for political purposes, stimulating religious animosity, and proving a fertile source of disturbance and danger to the country. The house in 1836 had condemned the confederacy, but the apparent dissolution of the society had never really been effected, and the organisation still retained all its original power of mischief.

Mr. WHITBREAD denied that the Orange confederation deserved the censures applied to it. The association, during the later years of its activity, was engaged in resisting the efforts of O'Connell, which threatened to destroy protestantism in Ireland and repeal the Union with England. In carrying out this object, zeal might occasionally have led the Orangemen too far; but he contended that their principles of organisation were strictly legal and practically unobjectionable. Mr. Whiteside then proceeded to vindicate the particular nomination upon which the present motion was founded, stating many facts and adducing much testimony to show that the person was perfectly qualified for the modest office he had been selected to fill.

Lord PALMERSTON, advertent to the fact which Mr. Whiteside had stated, that Mr. Moore had resigned his post as Secretary of an Orange lodge, suggested that the motion should be withdrawn.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the question involved more than a merely personal consideration. The particular appointment might have been judicious, but the house should still decide upon the general issue, whether the members of secret societies ought to be considered fit for public office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recognised the duty of Government to discourage political associations in Ireland. But such motions as the present interfered with the realisation of that object. The case on which the resolution was based had, he contended, utterly broken down.

Mr. FITZGERALD said he should not press his motion to a division. The resolution was then put and negatived.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes to two.

THE EAST NORFOLK ELECTION has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Coke (Liberal) 2,939
Stracey (Conservative) 2,698

Majority for Coke 241

GREAT FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—About noon yesterday a terrific fire took place in the London Dock, and following so closely upon the remarkable outbreak at St. Katherine Dock and Fresh Wharf, created great consternation throughout the shipping and mercantile interest of the metropolis. The fire raged for several hours, accompanied by tremendous explosions, and fears are entertained that there has been some serious loss of life. At about twenty minutes past one a very loud explosion took place, succeeded by another, if anything, of a heavier character. Among the goods were a great quantity of saltpetre. An immense sheet of fire shot almost half way across the basin, and the heavy concussion that shook the earth led to a belief that the whole range of the south stack was coming down. The centre division was blown to atoms. The front and back walls, of great thickness, were thrown outwards and fell, that at the rear on to some shed stores near the Wapping basin. Every one was panic-stricken for the moment, and the rush to escape was almost beyond description. It is asserted that one or more labourers perished beneath the walls as they were blown out, the truth of which is yet to be elicited, for it will be impossible to make a search for some time. A number of men were injured by falling bricks, but none, we are happy to say, seriously. It was not till near six o'clock that the fire could be said to have been arrested. Three divisions of the warehouses were destroyed. In addition to that there was damage to the fourth, and considerable injury by water to the contents of the floors of the adjoining division. The total loss must be very great, some accounts computing it at 150,000. The warehouses are covered by several large insurances effected in almost every fire-office in the kingdom, and the merchandise lost was protected by floating policies.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS held a special meeting yesterday, to grapple with the Thames river difficulty; and a resolution was adopted to give the Chairman full power to undertake deodorising measures as a temporary expedient, but the expense incurred is to be reported from time to time. Afterwards, a large string of resolutions was proposed on the drainage question, and a large string of amendments in opposition to the resolutions. The resolutions affirmed that the plan of Messrs Bidder, Hawksley, and Bazalgette should be adopted, with certain alterations, relative to embankments and deodorisation. The opposition motion to this was lost by 11 to 24. Other opposition motions followed, but at last the resolutions were finally carried, 23 voting for them and 8 against. Thus the Board of Works may now be considered as on the highway to practical action.

THE FILTHY STATE OF THE THAMES.—Yesterday on the north bank of the river between Westminster

and Hungerford bridges, men were engaged during the period of low water in covering the shore with lime, as also on the shore above Westminster bridge, and it is supposed that this experiment to destroy the noxious effluvia shall be carried out along both banks by the local boards of health of the different parishes within whose districts the shore is situate, they having the power to make the outlay for the preservation of the public health. The pleasure traffic on the Thames has suffered considerably, and the number of passengers travelling by the river steamers is daily diminishing; the individuals who look forward to this time of the year to make little harvest by the letting of boats are completely at a standstill; and the only trade which is flourishing on the river is carried on in the cabins, where drops of brandy are in constant request.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The deaths in London in the week ending Saturday, June 26th, were 1,092, about the average. Diarrhoea was fatal last week in 54 cases, which is double the average for corresponding weeks. Its recent increase is evident, the numbers of the two previous weeks having been 18 and 31. There were also 8 deaths from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. The mean temperature of the week was 64.5 degrees, which is 4.3 deg. above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The thermometers in the sun and in the shade attained their highest points on Tuesday, which were 112.4 deg. and 86 deg. respectively. The lowest temperature was 48.9 deg. on Friday.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

The news brought from Calcutta by mail, which reached London last night, is entirely unimpaired by the Bombay news telegraphed to the Government and India House.

The *Punjabee* states that there is some hitch in our relations with the present ruler of Cashmere, but does not know the cause or nature thereof. Sir John Lawrence is to confer with Rungbeer Singh.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* at Lucknow, states that defences are in course of construction on and about the principal entrance to Lucknow. Thousands of hands are employed on the works. The ground is being cleared of buildings for a circuit of three-quarters of a mile round the *Imambara*, from the top of which the whole of the city is visible. The thermometer was standing at 107 deg. in the shade.

All the Calcutta papers mention with expressions of more or less apprehension a circumstance akin to the mysterious circulation of *Chumchies* all over the country, which up to this moment remains unexplained, but which was the immediate forerunner of the mutiny. This is a prophecy which has been published in various bazzars by the *bad* of London, that "within three months and thirteen days something white will altogether disappear."

CHINA.

Advises from Hong Kong are to the effect of May. The following is from the summary of the *China Mail* of that date:—

Affairs progress at Canton towards a thorough pacification. The *Hoppo* has been arrested and placed under surveillance, because the former was attempting to leave the city privately, and the latter, having secretly sent off his seal and his servants to Fatsien, was about to follow them himself along with the fugitive. At present Pihkwei is under charge of a captain, a volunteer, and fifty men of the 1st battalion of Royal Marines, who are quartered at his *yamen*, to his great dismay, and the people seem rather loath to smile at their superior being in such a ludicrous fix, or to treat it as a laughing matter belonging to their "pigeon." In the old city many shops are closed, and the streets are not so busy-looking as they were, but this bad feature had not increased during the last few days; it is not very observable now in the new city, and scarcely at all in the western suburbs. Her Majesty's Consular Officer, as well as the American one, is now stationed on the river at Canton. Bodies of braves are being collected in the vicinity of Canton, and we have received information that attempts are being made to induce the Tartars, and the *Manchu*, or naturalised Tartars, in Canton, who together number about 20,000 fighting men, to be prepared to rise against this ally.

There is no confirmation of the report of the taking of Nankin by the Imperialists. The rebels, it would appear, are again causing disturbances in the North, and several towns are reported to have been taken by them.

It being found that the *Hatti-Humayoun* granted by the Porte in February, 1856, is not carried out, the great powers have decided, if we may rely upon our Eastern correspondent, to bring the question before the Paris Conference. —*Paris Press*.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Scarcely any English wheat was on offer in our market today. For all kinds, there was a fair inquiry, and Montagu's advance in the quotations was supported. There was a large show of foreign wheat. Holders, however, were very firm in their demands, but we have no change to notice in prices. Barley and malt moved off slowly, at barely late rates. The show of foreign barley was good. We were well supplied with oats, which changed hands to some extent, on former terms. Beans, peas, and flour were firm, and quite as dear as on Monday.

ANNIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt	Oats	Flour
English	700	1,130	110	410	
Irish				110	
Foreign	6,290	8,305		15,500	140 sets

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Nelson begs to acknowledge the receipt of a Post-office order from Market Harborough for 25s.; the sender will oblige by forwarding his name, as he cannot credit the amount.

The reports of the Conference at Birmingham for the extension of Chapel-building, the letter of "A Disappointed Shareholder" and other articles, have reached us too late to be used this week.

"W. Thorne, North-west."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE penitential state of the Thames promises to bring the Parliamentary session to an early close. Mr. Disraeli, with that object in view, has already announced his intention to sacrifice some of the least important ministerial measures, proposed that Tuesday shall from this time be a Government night, and appealed to his fellow-members to aid him in curtailing discussion. At an expenditure of 1,500*l.* a week, spent in deodorising the sewage before it reaches the Thames, it is hoped that the dangerous nuisance will be greatly mitigated. At present the coolness of the temperature materially aids these sanitary precautions. But as Dr. Smee says, "this is the most favourable time of the year for London: a powerful current of air sweeps up the valley of the Thames and renders London one of the healthiest of towns. In August, however, and in the first week of September the air is stagnant, and no such breeze refreshes the inhabitants. In all ages epidemics have then had their way." The doubling of deaths from diarrhoea during the past week is also a warning not to be disregarded. Neither Government, the Board of Works, nor experienced engineers, appear yet to have reached any definite conclusion as to what measures ought to be taken permanently to get rid of the filth of London and purify the river. At the bottom it is no doubt a money question—not so much whether this or the other scheme shall be carried out, but whether the metropolitan district shall bear the entire cost of this great public work. Called to take the responsibility upon themselves—which means that the nation at large is to pay—Ministers, wisely as we think, prefer to send back the matter to the Metropolitan Board, promising to increase their taxing powers. That resuscitated body yesterday resumed the consideration of the plan of the referee engineers, and by a majority of 23 to 8 resolved that the sewage of the western district should be deodorised at its junction with the Thames—that the embankment of the north side of the river should be carried out "upon a contribution being given by Government"—that "when the main drainage is completed the sewage shall be delivered into the Thames direct, or deodorised before delivery, or used for irrigation and sewage manure, as experience may determine"—and that the Government shall be asked to assist the Board in obtaining the command of the funds required for their operations. Here is something both distinct and practicable, and there is hope now that something will at last be done in the matter.

The Parisian journals are imitating the course so successfully pursued by the American press. The recapture of the *Regina Celi* from its negro "emigrants" by a British steamer at Monrovia is treated as a gross "outrage" to the French

flag, and, on a review of the case, Lord Malmesbury expresses in the House of Lords his doubts whether anyone had a right to take possession of her. Were the negroes free emigrants or slaves? If the former, why were they manacled? Should it be proved, argued Earl Grey, that the negroes were really bought as slaves, they were justified in using force to obtain their liberty. They were in lawful possession of the vessel, she was no longer a French ship, and the English captain was entitled to render them any assistance they might require. But Lord Malmesbury, being unable to prove these statements, is scarcely to be condemned for not supporting a claim for salvage which it is evident the French Government would resist at any cost. The incident has, however, fully exposed the real nature of the French "free labour" scheme. Lord Brougham and the Bishop of Oxford have judiciously taken occasion to avow that they have no objection, on principle, to the immigration into our tropical colonies of labourers from Africa, India, or China, provided that it be so regulated as to preserve intact the free action of the immigrants and their proper treatment, as in the Mauritius.

The exposure just made of the wholesale system of fraud, corruption, and bribery that has pervaded the army clothing establishment at Weedon is, we fear, but a symptom of the laxity that prevails in other departments. When Mr. Cowan states openly in the House of Commons that the British Guarantee Association, of which he is a director, and whose London business consists chiefly in policies of assurance for the fidelity of persons in Government employ, have become so disgusted "with the utter want of supervision" and the "repeated defalcations" in certain departments; that this branch of business had proved very unprofitable; and they had resolved to abandon it, it is high time that the searching investigation into our expenditure promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should at once be entered upon. These disclosures are further evidence of the fact that our rapidly-increasing expenditure, not only prevents the abolition of such burdens as the paper tax, but increases the area of official corruption and extravagance.

Both the Society of Arts and the Oxford University have now finished their examinations—the one in connexion with Mechanics Institutions, the other with middle-class schools. Each appears to have been successful in its separate sphere, and promises to give a great stimulus to general education. Some 1,200 candidates have gone through the ordeal of the University examination, and, as many of them are the sons of wealthy merchants and professional men, the plan seems to be favourably regarded by the upper as well as the lower section of the middle classes. It is remarkable, too, that, though the examination in religious questions was entirely voluntary, 304 senior and 514 junior candidates should have freely subjected themselves to this test. The *Daily News*, in expressing its belief that the University of Oxford never occupied a more splendid position, finds some difficulty in understanding how it has been obtained. Is it not the result of light from without, of the reforms forced upon the University authorities?—not the least of which was that which broke down its sectarian exclusiveness.

It is not easy to extract comfort from the latest telegrams from India, albeit we hear of the capture of Calpee, the rout of the Gwalior contingent, and the suppression of the revolt in Behar. The conflict, though periodically assuming a new shape, seems almost perennial. "Instead of one great campaign (says a competent authority) there are six little campaigns all going on at once, each attended with small successes and petty reverses, and each tending in some infinitesimal degree to the main object, the pacification of the country." Victorat Bareilly, Sir Colin Campbell has to fight his way back to Lucknow, which also is again threatened by the indestructible Sepoys. In fourteen districts, it is said, our authority is bounded by the range of our cannon, and the districts are harassed and the stations threatened by great bodies of Pindarees, varying in strength from 3,000 to 8,000. It is sad to think of the terrible losses from heat, disease, and exhaustion, our troops must suffer in carrying on this harassing guerilla warfare.

Like England, the United States have to deal with a deficient revenue, partly in consequence of the commercial depression of last year, and partly by reason of augmented expenditure. About a year since the Government had so large a surplus, 17,000,000 *dols.*, that it was somewhat embarrassed to know how to dispose of it—now, it is obliged to have recourse to a loan of twenty millions to make up present deficiencies. Our Yankee friends have learned to surpass ourselves in extravagance of expenditure, and Republican economy threatens to become a byword. In five years, that is from 1853 to 1858, the cost of the Central Government has increased nearly

two-thirds, the army being now more than double the expense that it was in 1853.

While Congress is adjourning after its long and stormy session, and the reported "outrages" of British cruisers are turning out to be mostly fabrications of interested partisans, strange scenes are occurring in the far west of the American continent. The inchoate new state, Arizona, on the borders of Missouri and Kansas, is the scene of frightful disorders, robberies, murders, and Indian forays. This is, we fear, but a prelude to another free-soil struggle, which will renew the Kansas troubles in the new territory, prior to another anti-slavery conflict in the supreme Legislature. But what a strange, startling spectacle is witnessed in Utah, whence have departed peaceably, and of their own free will, almost the entire Mormon population, 40,000 in number, leaving Governor Cumming in possession of Salt Lake City—a flourishing settlement to be re-peopled by emigrants who have no faith in Theocracy and Polygamy. For the second time in their marvellous history, the Mormons, with a martyr-like resolution, have gone forth into the wilderness to seek a new settlement in some spot in that vast region where they may escape the laws and authority of the American Union. It seems but yesterday that Utah became a state of the Union. To-morrow, Sonora, or wherever else these strange enthusiasts pitch their tents, may be included in the all-embracing Republic.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday last, Father Thames showed the profound contempt in which he holds the New Palace of Westminster. We believe he has often peeped obtrusively into the Library and Committee rooms, which places he has speedily cleared of members. But on Wednesday, he ventured into the House of Commons proper, and played disgusting antics under the very nose of the Speaker as he sat in his chair. London has reason to rejoice at his effrontery. The nuisance was brought home to the Legislature, and forthwith there was an immediate stir made to abate it. The polluted sinner is to be purified, for the time being with huge doses of lime, and stringent measures are to be passed, before Parliament is dissolved, to sweeten the monster and keep him within due bounds. It is said that the nauseous effluvia had the effect of greatly abbreviating Lord Goderich's speech on the Order for the second reading of the Registration of Partnerships Bill. It unquestionably thinned his audience. This effect, however, is one of the least pernicious which has yet resulted from the state of the river—a state which Dr. Alfred Smee alarmingly describes as one of incipient putrid fermentation. The bill of the noble lord appears to us a needless interference with trade. Because some man has imposed upon the world by designating his single self a "Company," we see no good reason why every couple or trio of men who choose to go partners in the sale of sprats or greens, should be compelled to register their names for the benefit of the public, and pay a fee for the privilege they do not seek. *Caveat emptor* is the ancient maxim—a maxim the neglect of which will never be compensated for by artificial legal arrangements. It seems that even those members who concurred in the principle of the noble lord's measure, objected to its provisions as crude and harsh—and, therefore, after some discussion, and a discouraging speech from Mr. Henley, the President of the Board of Trade, Lord Goderich was prevailed upon to withdraw his bill, on the understanding that he should have a Select Committee to overhaul the whole question next session.

The morning sitting on Thursday was given to the consideration of the City Corporation Reform Bill, which, mild as it is, provokes serious opposition. The question was that the bill be considered in committee, when Mr. Rolt, on the part of the Corporation, moved as an amendment that it be re-committed to a select committee, together with the petition of the Corporation presented in May, with leave for the Corporation to be heard in support of its allegations, by counsel, agents and witnesses. The hon. and learned member overwhelmed the House with legal prolixity, and ended by proposing a course which would effectually defeat the measure by further repetitions of the same wearisome ingredient. Sir George Grey now finds that weak concessions seldom pacify those to whom they are made. He protested against further waste of time, and gave notice that if the bill were deferred until next session, he should hold himself absolved from his share in the compromise. Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Recorder, hoping to catch Government support with the bait of present convenience, suggested that the debate might stand over on an understanding that the Ministry would make some arrangement in relation to those clauses of the measure which affected the property rights of the Corporation. Mr. Walpole, however, was not to be caught. He disclaimed the power of so dealing with the

question—and he agreed with Sir George Grey, that the issue raised by Mr. Rolt was not one which a select committee could try. The discussion, however, was cut short by the arrival of four o'clock, and the debate, consequently, stood adjourned—the real object, we suspect, of Mr. Rolt's long-windedness.

In the evening, the India Bill No. 3 went through the stage of a second reading. The motion was made by Lord Stanley, who prefaced it by a temperate and expository speech. Mr. Bright selected this as the most fitting opportunity on which to propound his views on the Government of India. He spoke upwards of two hours, and, we need hardly add, was listened to with evident and deep interest. We have commented on the hon. member's speech in a separate article, and may therefore content ourselves with remarking here that the effort was among the happiest of Mr. Bright's many successful strokes of oratory, and produced a corresponding impression on the House. It was cruel in Mr. Disraeli, as well as artful, to put up Mr. Whiteside to reply. The hon. and learned gentleman is in his element when there is a good party row, and he can flourish his shillelah. But sober criticism is not his forte—and it was only on personalities and odd angles that he could find a word to say. Even on these matters, however, he was rather coarse and abusive than brilliant or biting, and his laborious attempt to get up a case against Mr. Bright on a question which it was clear he had not studied, fell flat upon his wearied auditory. Mr. Vernon Smith, whose official experience had given him a more intimate acquaintance with the subject, saw and admitted much in Mr. Bright's speech worthy of grave consideration. Mr. Roebuck, avoiding the higher views which the member for Birmingham had introduced into the discussion, severely handled the Bill then before the House, and predicted that the council clause would prove the rock upon which the measure would be wrecked.

Following the bill into Committee on Friday, we have only to call attention to a rather striking phenomenon. Hitherto, Lord Palmerston has appeared to cherish the expectation that his India Bill, No. 1, would eventually beat all others out of the field. In our opinion, it is a far better bill, a nearer approach to ministerial responsibility and administrative simplicity, than that of either Lord Ellenborough or Lord Stanley. How does it happen, then, that with this weapon in his hands, the noble ex-premier who but four months ago exercised an all but irresistible influence, and awayed Parliament whithersoever he pleased—how does it happen, we ask, that this same political chief, not only failed to get his better views endorsed by the preliminary Committee, but, in Committee on the Bill, after having had ample time to collect his forces, and not being deficient in will to re-assert his supremacy, was signally defeated in two important divisions? On the number of the Council, 225 members to 165 voted against him. On the question of making the Council wholly one of nomination, 240 to 147 stood opposed to his once powerful *fat*. Facts like these, we should think, must open his eyes to his whereabouts. They decide his present position more authoritatively than the most envenomed speeches could have done. They have evidently taught the *Times* a lesson. The noble lord may now be convinced that the eminence which good fortune and dexterity have gained, and which recklessness and insolence have forfeited, once lost can never be recovered. His day is over. He grows weaker every hour. The most graceful thing he could now do would be to resign pretensions which he will never be able to realise. India Bill, No. 3, defective as it is, will, no doubt, become law before the session closes, and will destroy Lord Palmerston's last chance of recovering office.

On Monday morning, the Scottish Universities Bill went into committee, and was vigorously but unavailingly resisted in several divisions. Plainly, the Scotch Liberals have been caught napping. In the evening, Mr. James Wilson, on the motion that the House should go into committee on the Funded Debt Bill, assailed, by an amendment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial policy. Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, Sir G. C. Lewis, and other members took part in the debate, but the Whig ex-Secretary of the Treasury felt it wise to allow his amendment to be negatived without a division. Several questions were mooted on the motion for Committee of Supply—such as the treatment of Captain Vivian's resolution for amalgamating the Horse Guards and the War-office, and the scandalous revelation which has recently transpired at Weedon—the details of which need not now detain us. The night's business was unusually miscellaneous, and was deficient in features of striking interest. Perhaps, the question to which hon. members are just now most acutely alive is the dangerous state of the river Thames, which has been the theme of more than one earnest conversation.

MR BRIGHT ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

At length Mr. Bright has dealt with the all-absorbing question of the day—and in a manner befitting his high reputation. To our judgment, the views he has disclosed are larger, sounder, and more worthy of the name of statesmanship than any which have been given to the world since the outburst of the Sepoy revolt. Indeed, they are too comprehensive to be taken in at a glance, except by the very few who have made the government of India the subject of their peculiar study. Like all reforms founded on natural principles, the plan sketched by the hon. member for Birmingham will, in the first instance, excite the ridicule of political wittlings, and the contempt of party men; will slowly but surely gain over the assent of the observant and reflecting; and will, ultimately, and, as it were, section by section, become the guiding chart of the nation's Indian policy. Mr. Bright's speech will not materially affect the Bill now before Parliament. That, it is plain, can be regarded only as a temporary measure. But we are greatly mistaken if it be not discovered, almost before the failure of Lord Stanley's Act reveals itself, to have laid the foundation of wiser legislation, and to have prepared the way for a much larger and more healthy change. We regret that it was not delivered at a much earlier period of the session, for it might have very beneficially modified subsequent discussions. But, after all, it is to be taken rather as an exposition of general policy, than as a plan for meeting a present emergency. It rose high above the occasion—it looked with a piercing eye far into the future—it addressed itself to the best sentiments and sympathies of our common humanity—it will retain its value for statesmen when all the discussions of the day are forgotten.

We are not amongst those who regret the vivid colours in which Mr. Bright portrayed the misgovernment of the East India Company. The eulogies which have been lavished upon that doomed corporation by the leaders of party on both sides of the House had already begun to blind the people to the atrocities of their rule. It needed some bold and authoritative voice to remind us that "the activity of the Government of India had been an activity of conquest and annexation." Under the soothing influence of the repeated singing of the Company's praises in our ears, we began to forget that great crimes lay at the door of that anomalous Government, and to think that a *minimum* of change would be followed by a *maximum* of advantage. It was well that the member for Birmingham roughly dispelled the pleasing delusion, and shook us all once again into a state of wakefulness. Whether he has dipped his pencil in darker colours than candour and charity will warrant, as his enemies allege, history will hereafter decide—but it is certain that the radiant, smiling, beneficent picture which has been recently put before us of the Company's rule in India, cannot be a truthful one, for it renders utterly unintelligible the facts which are brought to us by every Overland Mail, and converts the present position of India into an insoluble riddle. Some exaggeration there may have been on both sides—but, surely, the Company's system, like all other systems, is to be judged of by its broad results—and will any one pretend that they have been such as to lead men of sense and morality to wish for their repetition?

When Mr. Bright said that what was wanted in the government of India was "a little more daylight"—when he remarked that, in the long run, there could not be a better test of government than the state of its finances—when he told the country that they needed, in order to the successful rule of our Indian empire, something better than clerks, stationery, and despatches—namely, a new feeling in England, and an entirely new policy in India—and when he insisted on the necessity of abandoning that system of calumniating the natives of India, which had recently prevailed, as the first step towards a better state of things—he threw off flashes of light which penetrated far into Asian darkness. There is a world of political philosophy in these short and homely sentences. They are worth whole cargoes of elegant and eloquent declamation. They constitute the stuff of which true statesmanship is made. They indicate the possession of an eye to the practical. They show that in the mind which produces them genius prevails over ingenuity, and things are of higher account than words. And when he solemnly declared that "if any Prime Minister appointed an inefficient man to such an office as Secretary of State for India, he would be a traitor to the throne of England," he put an everlasting barrier in the way of any future appointments similar to the past.

Mr. Bright's plan appears to us to be both natural and feasible. He would have no Indian Empire in the strict sense of the term, but

several Indian Presidencies. The edifice reared in India, he says, is too vast. The power of the Governor-General, in comparison of whom the Emperors of France and Russia are but governors of provinces, but over whom no real control is exercised, is too great for any human being. He suggests five Presidencies in India, the governments of which should be equal in rank and salary—and the capitals of which, respectively, should be Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore. The more detailed exposition of this plan we prefer to give in the hon. gentleman's own words:—

He would take Madras as an illustration. Madras had a population of some twenty millions. They all knew its position on the map, and that it had the advantage of being more compact, geographically speaking, than the other presidencies. It had a Governor and a Council. He would give to it a Governor and a Council still, but would confine all their duties to the Presidency of Madras, and he would treat it just as if Madras was the only portion of India connected with this country. He would have its finance, its taxation, its justice, and its police departments, as well as its public works and military departments, precisely the same as if it were a State having no connexion with any other part of India, and recognised only as a dependency of this country. (Hear.) He would propose that the government of every presidency should correspond with the Secretary for India in England, and that there should be telegraphic communications between all the presidencies in India, as he hoped before long to see a telegraphic communication between the office of the noble lord (Lord Stanley) and every presidency over which he presided. (Hear, hear.) He would not doubt be told that there were insuperable difficulties to such an arrangement, and he would be sure to hear of the military difficulty. Now, he did not profess to be an authority on military affairs, but he knew that military men often made great mistakes. He would have the army divided, each presidency having its own army, just as now, care being taken to have them kept distinct, and he saw no danger of any confusion or misunderstanding, when an emergency arose of having them all brought together to carry out the views of the Government. There was one difficulty which it was important to bear in mind, and that was with regard to the councils in India. He thought every Governor of a presidency should have an assistant council, but differently constituted from what they now were. He would have an open council. What they wanted was to make the governments of each of the presidencies governments for the people of the presidency; not governments for the civil servants of the Crown, but for the non-official mercantile classes from England who settle there, and for the 200,000,000 of natives. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bright anticipates, not without some reason, we think, that the working of this plan would produce a generous rivalry for good—would break up existing stagnation—would put a check upon evil ambition—and would secure us against having any Governor too powerful to be controlled. Having established this new framework of Government in India, and brought the whole of it under subjection to a Secretary of State in England, responsible to Parliament, he would proclaim an amnesty, put an end to all mischievous inquiries to titles to landed estates, hold sacred the right of adoption, tell the people of India that the Christian religion was true and beneficent, but that it taught us to respect the rights of conscience, and, finally, establish a Court of Appeal in India, composed of judges of high character, for the settlement of disputes between the Government and its subjects without rendering it necessary to cross the ocean for justice.

Now let us divert our minds of what is merely traditional, and can we find any really honest objection to the scheme and policy here propounded? The change it proposes is extensive—but is it not practical? is it not really Conservative? is it not called for? For our part, we believe Mr. Bright never laid his country under greater obligations than when he made this memorable speech—and we entertain the fullest confidence that the wisdom which permeates it from beginning to end, will soon make its weight felt on the public mind. That it may do so is what every patriot and philanthropist may devoutly pray.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

THE British possessions in the far North-West of America, hitherto under the nominal sovereignty of the Hudson's Bay Company, promise to produce a rival to California. The discovery of gold in this *terra incognita* is likely to renew our Australian experience, with perhaps even greater issues. Not one Englishman in a hundred, probably, is able to fix the geography of Vancouver's Island on the Pacific coast, albeit a splendid site for a colony, with fine harbours, a climate equal to the south of France, and rich pasture lands where "cattle and sheep get their living all the year round, and keep fat." It may also be news to most of our readers that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commons' Committee this island is to be detached from the sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that the new Colonial Secretary has already introduced a Bill to constitute it an independent British colony. Such a measure, before desirable, is now an urgent necessity.

Not indeed on this island, but over a vast tract of the adjoining main-land, from 150 to 340 miles from the coast, along the banks of the

Fraser River, extends the newly-discovered auriferous region, which is drawing crowds of adventurers from Canada, the States, and California itself. The whole territory has hitherto been almost a solitude, broken only by the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and peopled by a handful of fur-hunters and Indian tribes. The gold-producing region seems a continuation of the great Californian gold-field running through Oregon (where its treasures have for years past been dug up), and the intermediate American territory of Washington to the extensive British possessions washed by the waters of the Gulf of Georgia and of Puget Sound on the west, and extending northward and eastward to the Rocky Mountains.

The new diggings are most accessible from San Francisco, whence steam-boats are already running twice a-month to Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island. Immigrants are conveyed up the Fraser River, which is navigable for 150 miles, by steamers of light draught provided by the Hudson's Bay Company, and no doubt the facilities for getting from thence to the new gold washings will very soon be increased and thoroughly organised. The productiveness of the gold placers seems to be beyond doubt, and they become richer as the miners strike further into the interior. In the neighbourhood of Thompson River, about 200 miles from the mouth of the Fraser River, some 1,000 diggers are already plying their vocation, and obtain from 10 dols. to 40 dols. worth of the precious dust per day. The produce is "scale gold," very similar to the "placer-gold" of California, and is found in some places within six inches of the surface. Already the customary phenomena of gold-diggings are visible—the arrival and departure of miners, the influx of speculators in provisions and goods, the sale of the precious dust to merchants at Fort Langley and Victoria, and the arrival of loafers and rowdies from California, as well as Indians from the vicinity. The latter are said to be friendly, to work industriously at the diggings, and to trade freely and engage themselves in the labour of working canoes. The gold finds its way by sea to San Francisco, and the arrival of some 15,000 dols. worth by the last steamer of which we have tidings, is a proof of the richness of the new gold fields.

The results of these gold discoveries upon California have been very striking. There is a rush to the new El Dorado. "Several hundreds," says the letter from San Francisco, "have left in the last fortnight, and many thousands more are preparing to leave."

This haste is already causing inconvenience to the employers of labour. At Grass Valley 800 miners are waiting a favourable report from twenty of their fellows, who have been sent on to explore, to depart in a body. These are all, or nearly all, Cornishmen, who came to this country from England and Australia. Indeed, all British subjects who are not well off or bound down by engagements will leave. They are delighted at the opportunity of getting once more under the protection of the "old flag that, &c." Several of the quartz mills at Grass Valley have had to stop for want of hands, and others are only able to continue working by an increase of wages to the miners.

The coloured population, glad to escape American prejudice and unjust legislation, were preparing to depart in a body for Fraser's River to place themselves under equitable British laws. A Canada paper reports that there is a tremendous rush from all parts of the British possessions towards the gold regions, which before many years elapse are likely to be peopled by a numerous and thriving community.

Considering how closely the new diggings border upon American territory, it is matter for great satisfaction that the Oregon boundary question has been settled, and that the limits of the two empires are accurately defined. There is abundant scope in the vast extent of the new gold-producing region for the enterprise of both Yankee and British immigrants, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race thus brought into close proximity, will, instead of indulging in jealousy and heart-burnings, rival each other only in the zeal and energy with which they extract the precious treasure from the soil, and develop the boundless resources of those unpeopled solitudes. To realise that object the Imperial Government cannot too soon abolish the anomalous and equivocal sovereignty of the Hudson's Bay Company over the whole region, and constitute it a British colony.

In another point of view the new discoveries, if they realise expectation, promise important consequences. With populous settlements on the extreme north-west of America, it will not be long before easy communication is opened across the great wilderness with the Canadas. A Pacific railroad through British territory was long ago demonstrated as the most practical route across the continent. Now, that great work is likely to become a necessity for uniting the British colonists of the East and West, and consolidating our North American empire. At

either extremity of the continent, the energies of an augmenting population will gradually encroach upon the yet unreclaimed territory until the difficulties of communication decrease, and at last vanish. An independent Anglo-Saxon empire, rivalling the United States in territory and enterprise—an unlimited field for the industry of our surplus population for years to come—and a new and expeditious route to the East, are among the probabilities of the future arising out of the gold discoveries on the north-western coast of America.

THE NEW COMMISSION ON EDUCATION.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 24.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, appointing the Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knt., the Rev. Wm. Charles Lake, M.A., the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Goldwin Smith, Esq., M.A., Nassau Wm. Senior, Esq., M.A., and Edward Miall, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what measures (if any) are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people.—*Gazette of Friday.*

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.

The Tonic Sol-fa Association had a monster juvenile choral meeting at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Wednesday last. Three thousand five hundred children, collected from seventy-four public and private schools in London and the neighbourhood where singing is taught according to the method invented (or at least brought into use) by the Rev. J. Curwen, of Plaistow, were assembled on this occasion; and, together with five hundred male adults, formed a choir of four thousand voices. They occupied the orchestra erected last year for the great Handel Festival, and were listened to by an immense crowd of people, who numbered nearly 30,000, with most manifest feelings of delight. Being unable to get within a reasonable distance of the great orchestra, we could not form so distinct an impression as we could have wished of the whole performance. But the sweetness of the juvenile voices when in unison was as remarkable as their distinct enunciation, though the general effect was not very imposing—being, no doubt, diminished by the immense expanse of the central transept. The concert was not only an improvement on those that preceded it, but a fair test of the success of the system which thus boldly challenges criticism. To hear a host of little children singing, with no little expression and surprising correctness, such pieces as "The Echo," "Hail, Smiling Morn," "The Quail Call," and "Hail Judea, Happy Land," indicates an extent of training and proficiency that the ordinary system could not secure in the case of juvenile choristers. For children Mr. Curwen has found a royal road to the knowledge of elementary music—a knowledge which may prove a broad foundation for cultivation and proficiency in after life. The rapidity with which the system has taken root throughout the country shows its adaptation to juvenile capacities, and last Wednesday's performance was unquestionably a new and marked success. On such occasions, however, broad masses of harmony are far more suitable to the immature and feeble voices of children than some of the rapid and delicate concerted pieces which were bravely attempted on this occasion.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA MAIL.

A telegram from Malta notifies the receipt of intelligence from Calcutta to the 18th of May; Madras, to the 26th; Ceylon, to the 31st; Hong Kong, to the 5th. Brigadier-General Jones relieved our troops besieged in the gaol of Shahjehanpore on the 11th. The Moolvie defeated, and the cavalry in pursuit. Lucknow was threatened, in General Hope Grant's absence southward, by 25,000 men under the Begum. On the 15th Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtyghur, where he was on the 18th. A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moolvie. 5,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry lay between the Commander-in-Chief and Mohundy. On the arrival of reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was to be driven from Mohundy. Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry. Khan Bahadoor and Nana Sahib had attacked General Jones's position at Shahjehanpore, but were repulsed, with the loss of Foster, aide-de-camp. Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route from Allyghur.

Jugdespore had been occupied by General Lugard on the 9th; the rebels fled to the jungle, and General Lugard joined Colonel Colfield's force. Both forces had a good deal of fighting, and drove the rebels

into the jungles, from which, however, it would be difficult to dislodge them. On the 13th Colonel Lightfoot, who had been left at Jugdespore, was attacked, and firing could be heard. The General intended moving back on Jugdespore.

On the 14th Sir H. Rose was at Etwahl, three coss from Calpee. The enemy was in position in his front, and had been joined by the Nabob of Banda, who took with him the Ranees of Jhansi. They destroyed the road, to prevent the passage of artillery. The attack was expected to take place on the following day. The rebels had made a bridge for escape across the Jumna.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the Fourth Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Jullundur. The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion. The Calcutta import-market had slightly improved. Produce continued dull. The money market unchanged.

BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay mail of June 5 has also reached Malta with important news. Sir H. Rose captured Calpee on the 23rd May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions were found in the fort. A flying column which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number and capturing eight of their guns, elephants, and ammunition. Chundaree, which had been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's brigade sent from Goona. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the zemindars of Russulabad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about twenty-four miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May. His Highness Scindia has dispatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eighteen guns, to the Molar cantonment, for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. A small force, with twelve guns, remained for the protection of Gwalior, but according to later accounts, that city had been attacked and plundered by the insurgents.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. The 23rd he drove back the enemy, capturing Moulundee (?) Moulvie. On the 26th, Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtehghur road. On the 28th of May 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages; on the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcond force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th May by the Tassildar of Hussainpore.

A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humeerpore, reached Asung, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Lullitpore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road is fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from the Humeerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghat, on the Ganges; the last division crossed on the 29th of May; they are proceeding to Oude.

Oude itself is still disturbed. The rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Dharwar Collectorate, Southern Mahratta country. The outbreak was headed by Bhaem Rao, of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the fort of Fowl (?) by treachery; the chief of Nurgood was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. Manson, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgood district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgood, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor; in the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column under Major Hughes, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bhaem Rao and the Desayee; on the same day Colonel Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgood, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the (?) fort, which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence has just been received that the chief was captured by Mr. Southern, the superintendent of the police, on June 3.

The Aurungabad districts of the Nizam's country are much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns; the Resident strongly urged

that a European reinforcement be sent immediately by the Government of Bombay to Jaulnah. A field detachment, about 450 men of all arms, has been despatched.

The present advices mention an improvement of two per cent. in the price of Government securities, which may be accepted as an indication that the latest military and political news received from the interior was not considered unsatisfactory.

The *Times* of Friday says:—"Our readers will participate in the satisfaction with which we announce the receipt of intelligence this morning by telegraph of Mr. Russell's recovery from the sun stroke by which he had been prostrated on the march from Futteghur to Bareilly with the column under Sir Colin Campbell. At the latest date he was at Futteghur, and 'quite well.'"

The Punjab army must be about 75,000 men—just the number of the old Sepoy army. Every Punjaabee chief or gentleman that I have spoken to says that the new Punjaabee army will be as ready for mischief as the old Sepoy army. In fact, any native army will be the same. Nobody is better aware of the real character of the Sikh army than Sir John Lawrence himself; and nobody is more anxious to limit their numbers.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the decree appointing Prince Napoleon Minister of Algeria and the Colonies. Instead of going out as ruler of that dependency, with the state of a sovereign, he will remain at home as minister of Algeria and the colonies, with the right of presiding at the Cabinet Councils. He will be installed at the Palais Royal. The *Presse*, which passes for a journal intimately connected with the Prince, says that he will alternately reside in Paris and Algiers, and that possibly he may visit other French colonies. "The Prince," it says, "who is endowed with bodily activity almost equal to his intellectual power, desires to see with his own eyes what there is to be done at Constantine and Oran, and when he countersigns a decree he will certainly not allow it to remain a dead letter, buried in the pigeon-holes of his office." Marshal Randon, Governor-General of Algiers, has embarked for France, and is expected in Paris in a few days.

The new Minister of the Interior is adopting a more liberal course towards the press. The suspension for the permission of the *Independence* to enter France, is to be withdrawn from the 29th instant, and at the same time the unjust and illegal distinction hitherto made between Government and independent journals in regard to being sold in the streets is to be abolished. The sale of all will be alike permitted. The *Patrie* hails the intelligence as a "characteristic of the new phase into which we are entering," and says further:—"This system approximates to those habits of liberty which are congenial to us. . . . It is a measure of equity which does honour to the Minister of the Interior, and is at the same time an act of confidence which proves the strength of the Imperial Government." It was thought M. Delangle would stop the seizure of English journals. If such be his intention, he has not given sufficiently stringent instructions to his subordinates to prevent them from indulging in their habitual Sunday *razzia*, as the *Daily News*, *Express*, *Examiner*, and *Saturday Review*, were seized on that day.

The mercantile advices from France are at length rather more cheering. The retirement of General Espinasse and the appointment of M. Delangle have produced a reassuring effect on the commercial mind. The vineyards present a magnificent appearance: a very abundant vintage is looked for.

The French customs revenue for May show a continued falling-off of the receipts.

The Emperor Napoleon passed through the Rue de Rivoli on Wednesday evening without escort in an open carriage and four, with postillions.

M. de Vivienne, Procureur-General of the Imperial Court of Lyons, has been appointed to the first presidency of the Imperial Court of Paris, rendered vacant by the promotion of M. Delangle. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the last year of Louis Philippe's reign, made a violent speech against the banquets in February, 1848, and recommended coercive measures with an energy which attracted some attention.

The Court of Cassation has creditably distinguished itself by dismissing two appeals of public prosecutors against decrees of acquittal pronounced by courts below on harassing prosecutions of the press. In the first case, that of the *Gironde* of Bordeaux, an attempt was made to convict the journal upon the miserable ground that it did not sufficiently appear whether some news of a political character appearing in a *feuilleton*, the greater part of which was not political, was covered by the signature at the bottom of the article, because the letter "X" immediately above that signature indicated that at least two persons had taken part in the composition. On Friday, the Supreme Court decided against the appeal of the Procureur-General of Amiens that the utterance of "false news" in a private house without proof of an intention to give more extensive publicity to the facts enunciated is not an offence cognisable by law.

ITALY.

The *Cagliari* arrived in the port of Genoa on the 23rd, under the command of Captain Sitzia. Dr. Smith and Mr. Barbar, the British Consul at Naples, were on board, the latter having come for the purpose of consigning her to the Sardinian authorities,

which he did immediately on his arrival. The captain and the seventeen men forming the crew were in good health. A great number of boats surrounded the steamer on her arrival, and as soon as permission was given to get on board, her decks were crowded with the relatives of the men and other visitors.

Respecting the eruption of Vesuvius, a letter from Naples dated June 19th says:—

The eruption may be considered as having nearly if not altogether terminated. All appearance of fire ceased on Tuesday night. There was a slight action and a flow of lava from two or three craters on the following day, but so inconsiderable as to excite no alarm. In fact, so far as appearances can be trusted at present, the eruption, which has now continued so violent for three weeks, may be regarded as terminated.

The shocks of earthquake have not yet ceased. Several hurricanes have occurred, and at Sala fifty houses have been knocked down by the falling of some large rocks from the side of the mountain. Some twenty-two lives were lost.

TURKEY.

The *Journal de Constantinople* contains a report from the Commissioners sent by the Turkish Government to the Isle of Candia, accepting the demands of the insurgents, and promising the punishment of the oppressive functionaries, the impartial execution of the laws, exemption from new imposts, the right of keeping arms, and the equality of Christian and Mussulman subjects. The Mussulman population is said to be greatly agitated. 3,000 Christians had seized the posts at the outbreak of the insurrection.

Sami Pacha, Minister of Public Instruction, is appointed Governor of Candia, in the place of Vely Pacha, recalled.

The Turkish troops in Bosnia amount, it is said, to not less than 30,000 men, of whom 20,000 are Bashibazouks. This looks as if the Turkish Government were afraid of some danger on its northern frontiers. The *Times*' Paris correspondent says:—"It is much feared that there will shortly be a deadly struggle between the Turks and Christians in Bosnia. The latter have arms and ammunition, and the former are determined to fight to the last."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

The Governments of England and France have received assurances from the Porte on the one hand, and Prince Danilo on the other, that no further hostilities shall take place. Meanwhile, negotiations for settling the disputed territory of Montenegro will shortly commence at Constantinople, probably as soon as Sir Henry Bulwer arrives in that city. It is not true, as some journals have asserted, that any secret treaty exists between Turkey and Austria, but no doubt Austrian influence prevails at Constantinople, from the fact that Russia and Austria are not on good terms.

AMERICA.

The news of the Derby Government having sent out orders to the West India fleet not to visit American vessels, has created a favourable feeling in New York, and the difficulties were considered at an end.

At Bermuda, where Admiral Sir Houston Stewart is, all the stories about the searching of the American vessels by British cruisers are denied. A very friendly letter from Commodore Rodgers of the United States Navy to his Government, describes an interview between himself and Lieutenant Pym, who, in the *Jasper* gun-boat, was in search of the *Styx*.

He (Lieut. Pym) asserted that he was sure upon examination he would be found to have done no wrong to the American flag. He admitted that in certain cases he had fired near vessels to make them show their colours, and asked me if he had been guilty of any wrong in so doing. To this I said that I had no official opinion, but that I thought not. However the law may be in this case, it is held, as far as I know, the usage of the service—its law—for men-of-war to show their flags to one another; and it is the general opinion of naval men that merchant vessels, upon neglect or refusal, may be compelled to do it without trenching upon their rights. Lieutenant Pym seemed surprised at the light in which the acts of the British cruisers are regarded by the Government of the United States.

Commander Rodgers, of the *Water Witch*, had had an interview with General Concha, who assured him that he approved the attitude assumed by Mr. Buchanan towards the English cruisers. It was reported that Commodore Rodgers, after consultations with Lieutenant Pym, of the gun-boat *Jasper*, the British Consul-General, and Commander Wake, of the *Devastation*, thought that many of the American captains were to blame in not showing their colours quietly, and that the affair was not so bad after all.

The House of Representatives had amended the Naval Appropriation Bill, by authorising the construction of ten instead of five new war-steamer, and providing the means of paying for them. They also authorised the building of ten iron screw gun-boats, and four to be used on the Northern Lakes.

There is very interesting news from Utah. The Mormons had begun their fourth wandering in the wilderness. A message from President Buchanan was communicated to Congress on the 10th instant, enclosing a despatch from Governor Cumming, which announced his entry into Great Salt Lake City, his reception by Brigham Young and the Mormons, and his formal installation into the Governorship of the territory. Governor Cumming was met by the Mormons in the kindest manner, and everywhere experienced the most respectful attention. It is stated that the Mormon settlements were broken up, and the inhabitants moving south, in the direction of Sonora. The scene upon the departure of the men, women, and children is represented to have been in the highest degree distressing and mournful. Salt Lake City and the northern

settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings. 40,000 persons were said to be in motion, their teams extending for miles down the valley. The advance trains were 300 miles distant. They would only say they were going south, but their supposed destination was Cedar City, or some part of Sonora. There were no mules at Camp Scott. Colonel Hoffmann's train had been met twenty miles from the Platte Bridge. Colonel Johnston was awaiting the arrival of the Peace Commissioners. The Indians were annoying the Mormons, who they say won't fight. Brigham Young had delivered to General Cumming the great seal, records, &c., which it was supposed had been destroyed.

The Government has retired in a summary manner from its attempt to hold General W. Walker to account for his deeds of filibustering. The trial of that individual and his right-hand man, Colonel Anderson, had occupied three days of the time of the United States District Court at New Orleans, and the jury having failed to agree, the Government declined to enter upon a second prosecution.

We have important news from Mexico. The Government of Zuloaga had imposed a loan on the foreigners at the capital. A fight had occurred between the rival forces at Puebla Nacional, where Echeagaray was besieged, and Pirate was obliged to retire. General Miramon, of the Zuloaga faction, had been twice defeated. President Juarez was at Vera Cruz. The Pope had sent a letter to President Zuloaga, thanking him for restoring the property of the clergy. Indian ravages continue in Durango. Tampico and Mazatlan were the only seaports not in the hands of Juarez. Zuloaga was suppressing the newspapers.

The Ocean Mail Service Bill allows the suspended pay to the Collins line of transatlantic steamers, but does not sanction the diversion of the line from Liverpool to Southampton.

Owing to a message from the President in regard to the low state of the Treasury, a new loan of twenty millions of dollars at five per cent. had been authorised.

A terrible catastrophe happened on the Mississippi river, on Sunday morning, the 13th of June. The steamboat, *Pennsylvania*, of Pittsburg, while on the way from New Orleans to St. Louis, when at Ship Island, about seventy-five miles below Memphis, exploded her boilers, caught fire, and burned to the water's edge. Of three hundred and fifty persons on board, it is believed at least one hundred perished, while of those saved nearly all were more or less injured. A telegram of the 15th June states, that a passenger estimates the number on board at 450 and thinks that 250 were lost.

CHINA.

At Canton general distrust continued to prevail. The inhabitants were leaving the city. Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a water-spout. At Shanghai, on the 27th of April, the import markets were inactive, silks had declined 20 taels. The business done during the month was estimated at 6,000 bales.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Konigsberg Journal* states that the harvest in Russia promises to be magnificent.

News from Piacenza mentions that the Austrians are hastening the construction of new fortifications.

The Swedish Government have authorised Messrs. Glass and Elliott to establish a submarine telegraph from the coasts of England to those of Norway.

Twenty cargoes of slaves had been landed in Havannah since March last, and in no instance had the English war vessels intercepted them.

It is said that Great Britain having exercised some pressure at Madrid, respecting the slave trade, Spain applied for support to the Emperor Napoleon, and received some encouragement.

M. Thiers is on the point of leaving Paris for Ems, whence he will proceed to Holland and Belgium, with the view of collecting materials for the last volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

THE QUEEN AND THE BIRMINGHAM SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

In the late Royal visit to Birmingham, her Majesty received an address signed by no less than 3,890 teachers of eighteen different denominations, representing Episcopalians, Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Swedenborgians. We have great pleasure in giving that address *in extenso*:—

May it please your Majesty,

We, the superintendents and teachers of the Sunday-schools of the town of Birmingham, humbly tender to your Majesty the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit to your people by which we are honoured this day.

The loyalty and affection which all classes of your Majesty's subjects will unite in displaying on this occasion are enhanced by the endeared recollection that the anniversary of your Majesty's ascension to the throne falls within a few days of the period which has been selected for this visit.

In presenting to your Majesty this address, we represent more than 40,000 scholars, included in 208 schools, of eighteen different religious denominations, under the gratuitous instruction of 3,890 teachers.

Though our diversities of opinion are great, we unfeignedly rejoice that we are all actuated by an earnest sentiment of loyalty, and assure your Majesty that our efforts, as Sunday-school teachers, are constantly directed to the promulgation of those principles of religion and morality which we conscientiously believe can alone secure the integrity of the throne and the happiness of the people.

We feel that a deep responsibility rests upon us in training the vast masses of children who receive our in-

structions; we are encouraged by the success we have hitherto witnessed; and confidently relying on the possession of your Majesty's sympathy in our labours, we are assured that the spectacle which we now present, of a multitude of children assembled to unite with the other inhabitants of the borough in testifying their joy on this auspicious occasion, will awaken in your Majesty's breast corresponding emotions of deep thankfulness to God that an agency exists by which the blessings of knowledge, civilisation, and religion, are largely diffused.

We believe that these blessings are extended in proportion to the help which individuals are prepared to render one to another, and we heartily rejoice in the assurance that this sentiment is constantly cherished by your Majesty.

We recognise the wise legislation which has received the exalted sanction of your Majesty's approval, and the beneficial social institutions and habits, which are dignified by your Majesty's patronage and example, as so many proofs of your earnest desire still to uphold the freedom and increase the happiness of your people; and we devoutly thank God that the throne of these realms is occupied by one who wisely seeks to perpetuate its stability by setting before her subjects, both in her family and in her Court, a conspicuous example of the highest domestic and social virtues; and by fostering throughout her kingdom all such measures as are intended, like the effort which is this day inaugurated, to promote the sympathy of classes, to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to call forth the energies of the people, and to teach the great lesson that our advancement, social elevation, and happiness, depend, under the Divine blessing, on the right exercise of those physical, moral, and religious faculties with which God has graciously endowed us.

We earnestly hope that your Majesty will continue, throughout a long and peaceful life, to rule your people under the guidance of these principles, and that at all times your Majesty may enjoy God's richest blessing, and find in it the source at once of personal and domestic happiness, and of public usefulness and honour.

We fervently pray that your Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, on whom we especially implore the Divine blessing, may enjoy the inestimable satisfaction of knowing that your children are all living the fear of God; and that your Majesty may be so riched by heavenly grace, that through all future ages the whole nation may love and honour your name and emulate your virtues.

Signed, at the request, in the name, and on behalf of, the superintendents and teachers,

HENRY MANTON, Chairman.

CHARLES LLOYD,
JAMES ALFRED COOPER, Hon.
FREDERIC SELBY, Secs.
REUBEN TAYLOR,
HENRY BLACK,

The above address was graciously received, as appears by the letter of the Home Secretary, acknowledging the address, and it is understood that the Queen was deeply touched by the spectacle of the assembled children. The following is the reply:—

Whitehall, June 17, 1858.

SIR.—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the superintendents and teachers of the Sunday-schools of the town of Birmingham, on the occasion of her Majesty's recent visit to that town; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. H. WALPOLE.

W. Morgan, Esq., 37, Waterloo-street,
Birmingham.

THE OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

(From the *Athenæum*.)

These examinations were opened simultaneously on the 21st inst., at Oxford, London, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Cheltenham, Exeter, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Southampton. The candidates are divided into a Senior and Junior Class. On the former the University intends conferring the title of "Associate of Arts," provided their acquirements attain a certain standard. 1,223 names have been entered—423 for the title of A.A., and 800 for the Junior Certificate. London has the honour of standing first in numerical strength, having sent up 114 candidates; next ranks Oxford, her representatives numbering 66. It is, however, a curious fact that not one of these, we believe, is a native or inhabitant of the city of Oxford itself.

The other districts vary from 38 to 12—the numbers from Bath and Bedford being the lowest,—those of the former 14, and of the latter 12. Cheltenham and Liverpool—each represented by 38 candidates—stand before Manchester and Birmingham, the numbers of these being 36 and 26 respectively. Manchester and Birmingham, considering their importance as commercial cities, do not occupy the position in these lists that some persons expected and desired.

A feature in the statistics of these examinations for the present year, so far as they have as yet been ascertained, is the number of persons who have offered themselves for examination in the rudiments of Faith and Religion—a subject left by the University to the opinion of the candidates themselves. Had the University authorities made the subject compulsory, we believe the object would have been frustrated. Temperance and religion we cannot legislate for. For many years, for centuries, we have tried harsh means,—proclamations and flames, edicts and tortures, imprisonments and threats of damnation. Emperors and kaisers, kings and queens, governments and constitutions, have in vain legislated on this subject. Instead of better we have become worse; we have felt no decrease of vice, nor increase of religion, to result from their measures. We believe, therefore, the time has come when milder courses should have at least a trial, when we should appeal to the kinder feelings rather than rouse the angrier passions. Of 423 senior, 304, and of 800 junior, 514 have volun-

tarily, and with the consent of their parents or guardians, subjected themselves to examination in religious subjects. When we reflect that considerably more than one-half of the total number of candidates are of different persuasions from the Church of England, we feel that her most zealous supporters and ardent well-wishers must needs be more than satisfied with this result of the first year's numbers of Divinity students.

English History and Literature have naturally the most numerous students, there being only about 40 who do not take up these subjects, in an extended course, for honours,—all candidates being required to satisfy the examiners that they have attained at least a moderate knowledge of the same. In French there are 872 candidates, 306 of whom are entered from London. The favourite studies of the manufacturing districts seem to be French, Mathematics, and Chemistry. There are but 118 students of both classes,—in German a comparatively small amount. The Dead Languages are represented by 806 Latin and 290 Greek scholars. Botany and Zoology have the lowest numbers, there being but five names entered for competition in these subjects, three of which belong to Exeter, and two to Birmingham. Eighty-two candidates have come up in Music—Manchester, Southampton, and Cheltenham being alone unrepresented.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court continues at Buckingham Palace. Accompanied by the Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, and the Belgian Princes, the Queen has attended the performances of the Philharmonic concert, the concert for the benefit of the Royal Academy of Music, the Italian Opera, and her Majesty's Theatre; and has visited the Crystal Palace. The Prince Consort has reviewed the Guards in Hyde-park. The Belgian Princes have visited the British Museum and other London sights. On Saturday at the Riding School, Royal Mews, Mr. Rarey exhibited a zebra which had been subdued by his process, and also the thorough-bred horse Cruiser, and subsequently showed his system on a horse from the Royal Mews. This was the fourth time Mr. Rarey had the honour of exhibiting before her Majesty and the Prince Consort. On the same day the Prince Consort was present at the annual meeting of the Windsor Royal Association, of which his Royal Highness is president, and distributed the prizes in the Home-park. He also visited Mr. Bell's studio in Douro-place, Kensington, on Friday, for the purpose of inspecting his statuette of Cromwell. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort and the King of the Belgians attended the performance at her Majesty's Theatre. On Monday her Majesty, with the Princesses Alice and Helena and her Royal visitors, went to inspect the Leviathan. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, after which the Bradford Choral Society had the honour of performing before the Court and a large number of the nobility, who had been invited to be present.

The Court will, it is stated, remove to Osborne on the 5th of July, and remain until the Parliamentary prorogation, her Majesty will take a summer cruise up the Rhine in the Fairy yacht, and receive a visit from her Royal daughter at Cologne.

Prince Alfred and suite visited, on Thursday, Derrynane Abbey, the seat of the late Daniel O'Connell. On Friday the *Black Eagle* with the Prince, sailed from Valencia.

There have been several Cabinet Councils during the week at the Premier's private residence, St. James's-square, his lordship, although progressing favourably, being still confined to the house by indisposition. His lordship seems to have been well enough to have a dinner party on Saturday evening. It is stated that he is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

The Earl of Eglinton has paid a second visit to the model schools of the National Board of Education to assist at the examination of the pupils. After it was over he complimented the pupils, and warmly urged them to inculcate, in those schools where in future they would teach, the good principles they had learned at the model school; and above all things to try to preserve good feeling and fellowship among those committed to their charge, and lessen, as far as they could, those sectarian differences which exist.

Mr. W. W. Brereton, Q.C., a zealous supporter of the Derby Government, has been appointed Assistant Barrister of Kerry, in the room of Mr. M'Dermott.

Alderman Hale and Deputy Conder have been elected sheriffs of London.

Mr. Charles Dickens has, it is reported, settled 600*l.* a year upon his wife (formerly a Miss Hogarth.) The cause of their separation is merely "differences of taste."

Sir James Ferguson, who, with a brother officer has just returned from the Crimea, gives the satisfactory intelligence that the graves and monuments of the allies are without exception carefully respected and preserved, not only near Sebastopol, but even on the battle-field of the Alma. At the latter place, Madame Bellavodsky, the proprietress of the ground, not only preserves but tends and repairs every grave.

Mr. John Philip Green, of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, was appointed to the Professorship of Jurisprudence in University College, vacant at the close of the present session by the resignation of Dr. Foster. Mr. Green was a distinguished student of the College. The Council also appointed him examiner for the College for the Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence to be awarded in December next.

We (*Morning Star*) have learned that it is pro-

bable the prosecution that hangs over Mr. Allsop will be abandoned.

It is understood that arrangements have been made by the Government with the Royal Mail Company to continue the Australian mail service, *via* Suez, until some new and permanent contract shall have been entered into.

Mr. Laing, late M.P. for the Wick boroughs, made his first appearance at Pontefract, on Friday, as a candidate for the representation of that borough. Mr. Laing's address was of a thoroughly liberal character. He said that he entered the field thus early from a conviction that a general election next year would be inevitable.

Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., the general commanding the troops in Scotland, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 100th (or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment, recently added to the regiments of the line.

A deputation of Irish members of the pure Independent Opposition waited recently upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence, and then and there declared through their mouthpiece future allegiance to the present Ministry, on condition, it would seem, that the Derby Government would introduce a Tenant Right Bill of so harmless a nature that the most resolute supporter of the territorial interest could scarcely find fault with its leading principle.

Miscellaneous News.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT happened at the East India Docks on Saturday afternoon. Two vessels got jammed in the lock, and it is expected that they will have to be broken to pieces before they can be removed from their novel position. At present they effectually stop up the entrance to the dock.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—Faithful to their pledge to carry out the scheme of direct steam communication between the port of Galway and America, the projectors have advertised the despatch of a second vessel in succession to the *Indian Empire*. The name of her successor is the *American Empire*, a vessel of 3,000 tons burden and 1,000-horse power. The day of departure is fixed for Tuesday, the 27th of July.

DEATH FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.—An inquest was held on Friday, on the body of Mrs. Ann Farey, the wife of a butcher in King-street, Camden-town. The deceased was taken with the pains of labour prematurely, and on a surgeon being sent for it was thought necessary to administer chloroform previous to the operation. This was accordingly done, the usual tests to ascertain if there was any disease of the heart having been applied. The deceased, however, died while under the influence of the chloroform. Several medical men proved that the course adopted was a proper one, and a verdict was returned that the deceased died from the effects of chloroform acting upon a diseased heart.

AN ELDERLY LADY KILLED BY A HOG.—Mrs. Louisa Woodhead, aged sixty-four, the wife of a respectable farmer, residing in the vicinity of Uxbridge, was, on Friday, crossing the farm-yard when she was attacked by a savage hog, who gored her about the legs so severely that eventually she staggered and fell heavily to the ground; her cries brought the assistance of some of the servants, who drove away the savage brute, and carried the old lady into the house. Her legs were very much lacerated, and in falling she cut the side of her head very much. She was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, but sank so rapidly on the way from the injuries she had received and the shock to her constitution, that she died almost immediately after her admission to the institution.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM COMMITTEE.—A circular from this organisation has just been issued, informing the public that the committee have been diligently occupied in supporting in the House of Commons three separate motions which are in harmony with their published programme. The success of their efforts is seen in the property qualification being abolished, and in the great progress made, as compared with former years, in the movement for extension of the county franchise. The committee have expended about 500*l.*, and have subscriptions from leading Reformers throughout the kingdom, amounting to about this sum. They want an additional 500*l.* successfully to complete their first year's finances, and make an appeal to their friends to furnish them with this necessary sum. All information can be supplied at the offices of the committee, 15, King-street, Cheapside.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—At a Special Court of the Proprietors of the East India Company held on Wednesday, 2,000*l.* a year were voted to Sir Colin Campbell, and 1,000*l.* a year to Sir James Outram. There was an ineffectual opposition from Mr. Crawshaw, Mr. Lewin, and Mr. Jones, who were of opinion, that, in the case of Sir Colin Campbell, all military operations in Oude subsequent to the capture of Lucknow, have been unjust and unnecessary; and that in the case of Sir James Outram, his conduct in reference to the annexation of Oude was most reprehensible. The Court then took into consideration the India Bill No. 3, upon which Mr. Mackenzie passed severe strictures. He objected to the redundant number of the Council, to the exclusion of all but civil and military Indian servants, to the sham elections. The Council would tend to become a military power since the military in India outnumbered the civilians. He also denounced the attempt to Westernise India as a sure mode of revolutionising that country. The debate was adjourned;

but before this was done, General Briggs raised a new question. When the governing powers of the Company are taken away will not its trading rights revive? Sir Frederick Currie, the chairman, was of opinion that the bill did not touch any of the rights of the Company.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY met on Wednesday, and their revenue account for the year ending the 30th of April, 1858, showed a gross balance to its credit of 35,073*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* After deducting all preference charges for dividend and interest, the general revenue account shows an available balance of 13,799*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The directors recommend that this balance should be carried over to the next half-year; and if this be done, they hope, with the prospects of the present season, to be able at the meeting in December next to submit a proposal for payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares. They abandon all Sunday opening schemes. They say the directors consider that the question of the right to open the Palace and grounds on Sunday is now defined, and that it is limited to the shareholders and their friends, provided the privilege is entirely gratuitous. How far it may be desirable, as a financial measure, for the shareholders to permit the exercise of such a privilege, it is for them to determine.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDER TWELVE YEARS AGO.—Exactly twelve years ago a policeman was found murdered in a field on his beat, at Dagenham, in Essex, but notwithstanding every effort no clue could be ascertained to the murderers. A short time since a woman who lives near the spot made a revelation on the subject, and the police authorities, following up her statement, have apprehended a man—George Blewett—one of five, besides the woman herself, who are alleged by her to have taken share in the murder. On Monday the inquiry was proceeded with before the magistrates at Ilford. Several persons gave evidence in the case, but the principal witness was Mary Ann Smith, whose former husband, a man named Page, was one of the murderers. Her testimony was very clear, and fully bore out the statements she had made on giving information of the murder. The examination was adjourned, and the prisoner was remanded to Ilford goal. He is the only survivor of the men incriminated, except one, who is supposed to be in Australia.

THE WRECK OF THE "AVA."—The Board of Trade, represented by the Greenwich police magistrate and Captain Walker, have opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Ava*. Several witnesses were examined on Monday, but the investigation was not concluded. The captain attributed the calamity to the bad light at Trincomalee. The inquiry terminated yesterday. Mr. Selfe said that both he and Captain Walker agreed with the explanation afforded by Captain Kirton, that the primary cause of the wreck taking place arose to a considerable extent from the force of the currents which set in, and the mistaking of a false light, but at the same time, the Court could not wholly acquit Captain Kirton of blame in the matter. Possessing the knowledge he did, he had neglected to take that precaution which had been alluded to so often during the inquiry, viz., that of heaving the lead. If the lead had been used the accident would not have happened.

THE HUDDERSFIELD RAILWAY COLLISION.—The adjourned inquest on the three persons who were killed by a collision in the Springwood cutting of the London and North-Western Railway, about half-a-mile from Huddersfield, on the 17th inst., was held on Friday, at Huddersfield. The collision, it will be remembered, was occasioned by a number of heavily-laden trucks, which were placed on the siding of the line, by some means becoming liberated, and thence running by their own momentum down the line till they came in violent collision with the last carriages of a passenger train on its way from Leeds for Manchester at the point of junction of the Penistone Branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway with the Huddersfield and Manchester Branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Besides the three persons who were either killed on the spot or died after, about a dozen more were seriously hurt; but happily, medical and surgical aid was procured, and they are now, it is understood, all out of danger. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the trucks had been either wilfully or carelessly liberated from their place of safety, being "unscotched"—that is, by the removal of a "stop-block," by which they were kept in their place. The inquiry by the coroner (Mr. Dyson) and the jury was particularly directed to finding out who had removed this "stop-block" from the station at Honley. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against some person or persons unknown, and they coupled their verdict with a series of recommendations for the prevention of the escape of trucks from the siding at Honley station.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—In answer to the memorial recently addressed by the Early Closing Association to the Bank of England, with a view to promote the movement for a "Bankers' Saturday half-holiday," the Governor of the Bank has addressed the following communication to Mr. Lilwall:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th June, containing a memorial addressed to the Governor and Directors, suggesting the closing of the doors of the Bank of England at two o'clock on Saturdays, accompanied by a list of persons in trade favourable to the practice of early closing; and I have, in compliance with your request, laid the same before the court. I have, in reply, to inform you that the Bank of England, though at all times disposed to assist in promoting the wishes of the public where they are generally and decidedly expressed, is not in the habit of itself taking the initiative in such movements. The court, therefore, do

not deem it advisable, under the present circumstances, to adopt the suggestion proposed.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, S. NEAVE, Governor.

John Lilwall, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Early Closing Association.

The answer cannot be considered discouraging, since it merely expresses the well-known disinclination of the Bank to take the initiative in a movement of the kind. There is every reason to believe that the Directors would adopt the practice should the other London banking establishments set the example. As the signatures of eleven hundred merchants, brokers, and other traders, including many of the most eminent City firms, have already been attached to a declaration that no inconvenience can arise to the public from the cessation of banking business at two o'clock on Saturdays, it is reasonable to expect that some of the London bankers will step forward on behalf of the cause.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge was held at Fendall's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, in aid of the movement for the repeal of the paper duty; Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., presided. Mr. Collett said the meeting was called in order to strike the blow while the iron was hot, and reminded their friends that they were not asleep over the success of Monday last, and that no good would result from that unless it was worked out. There was no pledge that the tax should be repealed, but the Government expressed its opinion that it was not politic that the tax should continue. He felt that they should now go on with the movement more strenuously than ever. The chairman said the amount of money they required was not large. Mr. Moore proposed the following resolution:—

That a subscription be entered into for the support of the agitation for the repeal of the paper duty with a view to obtain that measure in the ensuing session.

Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., thought that if the movement was supported there would be no difficulty in obtaining the repeal next session. He knew several parties who would support it, but he suggested that the envelopemakers should be applied to. Mr. Collett said they had been applied to, and although there were many saving from 50*l.* to 800*l.* a year, yet the munificent sum of 5*s.* was all that was ever got. Mr. Francis then seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Crook, M.P., then moved,

That the committee be instructed to take measures for obtaining a conference with the representatives of the London press in order to secure their co-operation.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Francis, was also carried. Mr. Lucas then proposed the cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., for presiding on the occasion, and also for his eminent services to the cause during a number of years. He never yet knew an agitation which had made so much progress, and that had worked so quietly—free from public noise—as the one in which they were then engaged. The motion having been carried, the chairman returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

Tax and Police.

THE ALDERMEN AND THEIR SCHOOLMASTER IN NEWGATE.—Stephen Parker, late chapel clerk and schoolmaster of Newgate, has recovered from the Gaol Committee 45*l.*, one half-year's salary. He filled the office for nine years most efficiently. In 1856 the present governor ordered him to do duty as turnkey and clean out the cells, in addition to his other and multifarious duties. Parker declined, and was suspended from office. He sent in a petition to the Court of Aldermen fairly stating his grievances, but likening the governor to Haman, Nicholas of Russia, and King Bomba. He was required to withdraw this and apologise. Willing to withdraw, he refused to apologise, and he was dismissed. The jury found for Parker and desired to give damages exceeding 45*l.* Lord Campbell said he could not too severely condemn the attempt to impose such duties on a schoolmaster, a class of persons entitled to the highest respect in this country.

ALEXANDER BORROMEO, otherwise known as "Dr. Tucker," "Marco de St. Hilaire," and by other names, has been produced by *habeas corpus* before the Bow-street magistrate on a charge of bigamy. This is the Irish-Italian rogue who cheated the newspapers with a report of an imaginary "Italian Conference." One case of bigamy was made out by witnesses—one woman he married at Chelsea, deserted her, and espoused another at Gretna Green. Tucker, with his usual effrontery, said it was a case of mistaken identity—he was not the "St. Hilaire" who married the women. He was committed for trial. It was stated that this is only one out of several instances of bigamy of which the accused has been guilty.

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.—In the Commission Court, on Thursday, the trial of Colonel Browne, Superintendent of Police, was preceded with Judge Christian charged the jury at some length, and in words amounting almost to a direction for a verdict of acquittal. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The announcement was received with great applause, in which a large number of the students joined. On Friday morning, the solicitor for the prosecution announced that the ends of justice had been obtained by the investigation of all the circumstances of the riots elicited through the trial of Col. Browne. Bowing to the decision of the court in his case, he thought that any further prosecutions of the parties,

either police or students, would but lead to permanent ill-feeling between the two bodies; he would, therefore, enter a *nolle prosequi* upon all the remaining indictments. The court having expressed its entire concurrence with the step taken by the crown, the proceedings terminated.

Literature.

Zwingli; or, The Rise of the Reformation in Switzerland. A Life of the Reformer, with some Notices of his Time and Contemporaries. By R. CHRISTOFFEL, Pastor of the Reformed Church, Wintersingen, Switzerland. Translated from the German, by JOHN COCHRAN, Esq. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THE character of Zwingli has risen higher in the estimation of the church in recent times than at any previous period; and his points of contact with the thoughts and tendencies of the Protestantism prevailing amongst ourselves, have been more justly appreciated and more profoundly felt. We lately expressed our high satisfaction at the appearance of an American translation of Hottinger's life of the Reformer; and we are not less pleased to welcome the work now before us, as still more calculated to make him familiarly known to our countrymen. Notwithstanding the contemporary biography by Zwingli's devoted friend, Oswald Myconius, and the valuable work of Schuler, published some forty years ago, there was great need for such labours as Hottinger performed, in the diligent search for information in the long-buried state papers of the Canton of Zurich. After his decease there were many things about Zwingli that none dared to speak of; and in the course of three centuries they became unknown. Hottinger's researches brought to light reports and documents of the highest value; and the Reformer's life was then first fully and intelligibly written. To that work the historical student will, perhaps, always resort more freely and confidently than to any other, as bringing him as near as possible to the original sources of information. But the work of the Pastor Christoffel, which now issues in a good idiomatic English version, from the beneficent press of Messrs. Clark, is, by far, a more suitable book than Hottinger's for popular diffusion, and cannot fail to be universally well received by the reading public.

The author has felt and comprehended the interest of Zwingli's life, even regarded as to its external course only; and he has used thought and pains to present with pictorial effect the scenes in which he moved and wrought,—the surroundings in national life and in the church, and the circle of his friends and fellow-labourers,—the great practical efforts, and the significant contests, through which he sought the reformation of religion,—and the patriotic struggles in which, as a republican, and a true son of the freedom who, "of old, sat on the heights, the thunders breaking at her feet," he, for love of his country's liberty, became involved, and therein fell. But the deeper interest of the book is to be found in its full delineation of the Reformer's internal life, as drawn from his correspondence, and from other writings that afford materials almost autobiographical in their character. By the extracts which the Pastor Christoffel has made so carefully, and so abundantly, from the works of Zwingli, and which he has woven with such skill and effectiveness into his narrative, he permits us to hear the Christian hero himself describe all the great incidents and movements of his life; and, further, makes us acquainted more accurately than otherwise would be possible, with the opinions and aims of the Reformer, as they gradually grew and unfolded, and as they stand related to the rise and progress of the Reformation itself. There is no work in the English language which so perfectly exhibits Zwingli as he was in the interior of domestic life,—as a thinker, who impelled onwards the great cause of reform in the Church from the side of intellect and criticism,—and as a Christian, who in symmetry of character, and purity and geniality of soul, had no equal, even amongst the most eminent of his contemporaries, whether in Switzerland or Germany.

Much valuable aid is also afforded by the work, to the study of the internal history of the Swiss reformation; and of the doctrinal features and ecclesiastical peculiarities by which it was marked. Indeed, a more inward view of the times of Zwingli, and of all the topics and events which belong to them, is to be obtained from this volume, than from any other single work known to us. It is written with eloquence and force; and, in its quotations from Zwingli, it carries beneath its narrative a stream of moral and religious suggestion, that makes its perusal practically valuable, as well as interesting to the historical tastes of the reader.

There are particular chapters of the work which call for express mention, and from which it would be pleasant to make extracts, if it were

possible thereby really to represent them. We invite the reader to dwell on "The Temptations and Trials of the Young Priest of Glarus," "Zwingli's Spiritual Development," "Zwingli in the School of the Cross," "Zwingli's Search after Truth," and "Communion with God,"—these are very precious studies of the Christian life, in one of the noblest characters that ever lived it. For other ends, theological rather than practical, the more studious reader will do well to peruse closely the four valuable and deeply interesting chapters on the celebrated controversy respecting the Lord's Supper—in which Zwingli contrasts with Luther, in knowledge, temper, and charity, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Rouledge's Shakespeare. Edited by HOWARD STAUNTON. Parts 1 to 24. London: G. Routledge and Co.

(Second Notice).

In the preparation of his text, Mr. Staunton has used Mr. Collier's MS. Corrector very independently; but, in our opinion, for the most part with good judgment. We cannot get rid of the impression made on us at the very first, that Mr. Staunton has a prejudice against this wonderful unknown; and that he is rather glad to have a reason for rejecting his emendations whenever possible, and the more glad if the emendation be a very plausible one. Surely there can be no doubt that, in *King John*, A. V., S. 1., in the Bastard's speech, we should read, as the Corrector suggests—

"Courage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,"
instead of "Forage, and run" &c., which is the reading of all the editions till Mr. Collier introduced "courage" from his corrected folio. The "Courage" naturally follows the "away; show boldness and aspiring confidence." So, too, we certainly must read with Mr. Collier—

"O, inglorious league!
Shall we upon the footing of our land
Send fair-play offers and make compromise," &c.
And not "fair-play orders" as Mr. Staunton continues to do. In the second scene we are surprised to find Theobald's emendation adopted in the following passage:—

"This spish and unmannerly approach,
This harness'd masque, and unadvised revel,
This unhand'd sauciness and boyish troops,
The King doth smile at," &c.

The folios have "unheard sauciness," and the plea that *unhand'd* means *unbearded*—a suggestion started, evidently, by the following word *boyish*—cannot, for a moment, sustain such an alteration of the *unheard* of the old text, in the face of Mr. Collier's Corrector's perfectly satisfactory clearance of the line, by simply substituting *of for and*—

"The unheard sauciness of boyish troops;"
—the sense being "unheard of," or "unparalleled." Nor can we agree with Mr. Staunton in retaining, in the same speech, the line

"—to thrill, and shake,
Even at the crying of your nation's crow."

—for though, as spoken to a Frenchman, Donce's remark must have been anticipated by every reader, in all times, that "the crowing of a cock" is referred to; yet the line is so unsatisfactory that we prefer the Corrector's version—

"—to thrill, and shake,
Even at the crowing of your nation's cock,
Thinking this voice an armed Englishman."

The much disputed line in the next scene—"Unthread the rude eye of rebellion," which the corrected folio reads—"Untread the road-way of rebellion," is still fairly open to discussion; but, though Mr. Staunton has two quotations to sustain the old text, they appear to us irrelevant, and we declare for Mr. Collier's old friend.

In other instances, and those not a few, Mr. Staunton is to be justified for his adherence to the folios, and for his unhesitating refusal to accept suggestions which Mr. Collier has himself admitted to the text. Thus, in *King Henry VI.*, Part II., A. II., S. 3, where Gloucester says,

"My staff!—here, noble Henry, is my staff:
As willingly do I the same resign,
As are thy father Henry made it mine."

Mr. Collier's annotator has interpolated a line, for the sake of making a rhyme to *staff*, which Mr. Staunton truly calls "a line of such sheer absurdity, that it is hard to believe he was not attempting a joke."

"My staff!—here, noble Henry, is my staff,
To think I fain would keep it makes me laugh."

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Collier has allowed himself to insert this lame and impotent line in the text itself! There is another passage in *Henry IV.*, A. V. S. 3, in which Mr. Staunton rightly rejects the aid of the old Corrector: it reads—

"Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace:
For, heaven to earth, some of us never shall
A second time do such a courtesy."

It is, indeed, a "poor substitution" to read

"Fore heaven and earth," &c.; and Mr. Singer's proposed alteration to "For here on earth," is very much poorer still. As Mr. Staunton justly says, the passage "is clear and satisfactory;"—it is the eve of a battle, and it is the odds of heaven to earth whether some of those then embracing each other, shall "a second time do such a courtesy."

The text of *All's Well that Ends Well* is notoriously as corrupt as any of Shakespeare's plays, and therefore (and not for the pleasantness of the play, which we agree with Coleridge in strongly disliking,) we have followed Mr. Staunton through every line of all the acts and scenes. There is a couplet in the first scene, which has occasioned difficulty,—

"The mightiest space in fortune nature brings
To join like likes, and kiss like native things:"—
and the corrected folio reads, by a simple transposition,—

"The mightiest space in nature fortune brings, &c.," which Mr. Collier explains, "that fortune occasions things that are like each other to join, notwithstanding the mightiest space in nature may intervene between them." But this is altogether against the argument of Helena's speech,—which requires the very sense that Mr. Staunton most happily brings out by an emendation that is very plausible:—

"The widest apart in fortune, nature brings
To join like likes," &c.

The "mightiest space," in the much-corrupted old text of this play, may well be a careless misprint for "widest apart." In S. 3, the Countess, excusing Helena to herself, says,—

"By our remembrances of days foregone,
Such were our faults,—or then we thought them none."
Mr. Staunton makes a transposition of *then* and *them*, reading—

"Such were our faults,—or *them* we thought *then* none," and the sense will be,—such we remember to have been our own faults in *youth* (words of the previous line), though *then* we thought them no faults,—so that we should be lenient to them in the youth of another. This is infinitely better than Mr. Collier's MS. correction—though the meaning is nearly the same,—

"By our remembrances of days foregone
Search we out faults,—for then we thought them none."
The latter is ingenious,—but its ingenuity is unnecessary.

In A. II., S. 1, Helena, in declaring what she dares venture in her attempt to cure the King, concludes by saying,—

"—my maiden's name
Sear'd otherwise; he worse of worst extended,
With vilest torture let my life be ended."

Mr. Staunton thinks all the commentators' suggestions worse than the evident corruptions in this passage; and proposes, with a good show of probability that it is near what the poet actually wrote,—

"and, worse of worst expended,
With vilest torture let my life be ended."

In A. III., S. 2, occurs another greatly debated phrase,—the shots

"Move the still-peering air,
That sings with piercing."

Malone suggested *still-piecing*—the air that closes immediately; but Mr. Knight retains the *still-peering*, as giving a sense which he thinks "quite as good," viz., "appearing still"—but what authority is there for putting that meaning on the word? Mr. Staunton adopts Malone's emendation; but altogether passes by the MS. Corrector, who has, also, inserted this very word, thus establishing its right to go into the text. The Corrector also gives us "*wound* the still-peering air;" but "*move* the air," in the sense of *penetrate* it, may be supported by other passages. In A. IV., S. 2, we find a valuable suggestion by the editor. In the dialogue between Diana and Bertram, we have,—

BER. How have I sworn!
DIA. 'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth;
But the plain single vow that is vowed true.
What is not holy that we swear not by,
But take the Highest to witness. Then, pray
you, tell me,
If I should swear by Jove's great attributes
I lov'd you dearly, would you believe my oaths,
When I did love you ill? This has no holding,
To swear by him whom I protest to love
That I will work against him."

The lines in italics are utterly unintelligible in the mouth of Diana; and the critics have in vain essayed to explain them. Mr. Collier's folio quietly crosses out the passage! Now, Mr. Staunton makes a suggestion, by attending to which "much that was nebulous becomes clear, and a way is seen to the comprehension of the rest":—it is, that "the accomplished compositors or transcribers of the folio, 1623, have contrived, with their customary dexterity, to graft a speech of Bertram on to that of Diana." Only let the lines placed in italics above be taken out of Diana's mouth, and given to Bertram, as a reply to what Diana has spoken,—and then, let Diana resume with "This has no holding," &c., as a rejoinder to Bertram,—and the whole is

simple enough. Immediately afterwards, Diana says,—

"I see that men make ropes in such a scarre,
That we'll forsake ourselves."

This is a grand bone with the commentators:—Rowe suggested "*hopes* in such affairs"; Malone, "*hopes* in such a scene"; and Knight boldly sticks to the *ropes* and *scarre* of the old copies, and tries to make a meaning for them. The MS. Corrector tells us to read "men make *hopes* in such a *suit*, that we'll forsake ourselves";—which gives a better sense than any other suggested amendment. But we think Mr. Staunton has hit the true emendation—"men make *hopes* in such a *snare*, that we'll forsake ourselves"; and we approve the introduction of that word *snare* into the text.

In *Love's Labour Lost*, A. V., S. 2, is the line—"I understand you not; my griefs are double,"—which the old corrector happily altered to "my griefs are *dull*";—and Mr. Staunton, taking that hint, comes nearer still, probably, to what the poet wrote:—

"I understand you not; my griefs *hear dully*":

—which, besides, leads naturally to Biron's rejoinder to the Princess—"Honest plain words best pierce the ear of grief."

We have now done enough for the fair and full representation of Mr. Staunton's use of Mr. Collier's amended second folio—a point on which we have dwelt at this considerable length, because we think that Mr. Collier has been the means of therein making by far the most valuable contribution ever made to the improvement of Shakespeare's text,—and because it has not received very fair play at the hands of contemporary (not to say rival) editors. Mr. Staunton evidently owes to its use something more than the mere amount of emendation he has transferred from it; and, though we commend his independence, we are ourselves of opinion that he might, with safety and advantage, have followed it still farther than he has done, and might sometimes have given it credit for suggestive hints, where no reference is made to it at all. In the course of these illustrations of one particular point, we have been able to bring out some of the excellent features of Mr. Staunton's editing; and have given a new vindication to the verdict we pronounced in our former notice—that, on the whole, there has appeared no edition of Shakespeare, with the text of which one has better reason to be satisfied.

The *Introductions* to the plays are worthy of notice, as condensing within the briefest space all that is known of the original production, sources, and literary history of each drama. The *Illustrative Notes* are exceedingly judicious—partly historical, partly explanatory of manners and customs. One has become almost inclined to wish a Shakespeare *without* notes, the thing has been so greatly overdone; but Mr. Staunton has confined himself to the matters on which information is absolutely indispensable to the intelligibility of the play, and has never written, as far as we have observed, an unnecessary annotation.

Mr. Gilbert's illustrations are, in their own line, immensely in advance of anything that has been hitherto attempted for a Pictorial Shakespeare. We wish, indeed, that there were, also, landscape and historical illustrations, such as Mr. Knight gave: but, as illustrative of the incidents of the play, and as artistic realisations of the characters, Mr. Gilbert's designs are quite unrivalled. It is evident that he has given a careful and genial study to the dramatist; and that he has enjoyed his work. We are astonished at the average success attained,—it is seldom that there is a decided failure,—while, in a large number of instances, the meaning and spirit of the passages chosen for illustration have been perfectly caught. In scenes of broad humour, Mr. Gilbert is least successful,—yet, occasionally we find characters, such as Falstaff and Launce, which are perfectly embodied. In scenes of quiet comedy, there is generally great merit; and, often, delicate and interpretative suggestions are to be gained from the artist's rendering of them. In order to keep up the profusion of illustration which seems to have been part of the publisher's plan, it has been necessary frequently to choose subjects from scenes not essentially pictorial—where there is neither action nor sentiment to be expressed; and then, of course, we only get groups of figures that we care nothing at all about. In the designs that have more of a historical character, Mr. Gilbert is altogether himself—the cultivated, conscientious, elegant artist. Let anyone take only *King John*, *King Henry IV.* and *VI.*, the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and Mr. Gilbert's versatility and cleverness will certainly make a very strong impression, and draw forth expressions of surprise and pleasure.

Here, then, for the present, we leave this spirited publication, which we are glad to pronounce to be emphatically worthy to become the Shakespeare of the People.

Indian Reform Bills; or, Legislation for India from 1766 to 1858. Also, an Argument for a Representative Government in India, in a Letter to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. By WILLIAM STOKES, Manchester.

THIS is a pamphlet full of rare and valuable information, of especial importance at this crisis, when another experiment is about to be made in Indian Government. Multitudes have, no doubt, felt within the last few months the want of something like a condensed view of what has been done or attempted in the way of legislation, by the British Parliament, in regard to our great Eastern dependency. The information was very widely scattered through Blue-books, Parliamentary debates, speeches, and pamphlets, extending over a large area of time, and readily accessible to very few persons. Mr. Stokes has undertaken all the labour and research necessary to summarise this information, and has presented it to us in this pamphlet with great clearness and spirit, in a form that is at once available and sufficient for all practical purposes. None but those who have laboured in a similar field can have any adequate conception of how much reading it is necessary to wade through, in order to bring together in a brief compass such matter as is comprised in this pamphlet. Our readers will find it of great service, in helping them to understand, what all intelligent Englishmen ought now to study, the progress and results of our past legislation for India.

Cleanings.

On the 1st January there were 113 licensed lunatic asylums in England and Wales; the inmates numbered 5,270.

A female has been appointed a clerk in the New York Post-office to attend the window at which ladies apply for letters.

Mr. Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus," announces, through Messrs. Chapman and Hall, a new poem, entitled "The Age—Politics, Poetry, and Criticism: a Colloquial Satire."

Three deaths of labourers from sun-stroke are reported—two near Romford, and the third near Mayfield, in Sussex. Many animals have been killed by the great heat.

While the traffic on English railways this year has generally fallen off as compared with 1857, the receipts of the Irish railways, with one exception, all show a slight increase.

Kew-gardens are now in all their summer beauty and splendour; the great palm-house, museums, and the many other attractions, are open free every day at one o'clock, closing at seven.

The four quarter bells for Westminster Palace have been delivered by Messrs. Warner. Three proved to be excellent in tone, but one—of comparatively small dimensions—was so inferior that it will be recast.

A sixth part of a share in the New River Company was sold by auction on Tuesday for 3,300*l.*, and a similar one-sixth share was taken by the purchaser at the same price, making the value of an entire share to be 19,800*l.*

In boring the Artesian well in Stockton, California, the borer struck a red wood stump, 350 feet below the surface of the ground, and more than 250 feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean. The earth above and below was of stratified clay and sand, which had apparently not been disturbed since its original deposition, which occurred nobody knows when—perhaps several hundreds of thousands of years ago. That is a tough old stump.—*American Paper.*

M. Gaudet, a pupil of Daguerre, has made an invention, which, it is said, may possibly supplant the stereoscope. He calls his apparatus the "Monostereoscope," because it represents only one subject, and because his pictures can be seen from each point of view, and by several persons at the same time. The optical effect of the Monostereoscope is said to be still more natural and life-like than that of the common stereoscope; as the subjects stand out even more in relief, and can also be submitted to microscopic observation.

Lord Lyndhurst gives an anecdote of a gentleman who was connected with the Hague, and who on one occasion received an invitation to the house of a Cuban gentleman, a negro proprietor of a large estate, where he was received with the utmost hospitality. He said that he was rather entertained when, after dinner was over, his coloured host said that he was a man without any prejudice whatever, and that whenever he found a person honest, honourable, and respectable in every point of view, he held out the hand of fellowship to him, even though his colour were as white as that table-cloth.

Scores of years have elapsed since an old Bishop of Durham, learned and lazy, lounged into the House of Peers, when, being the only member of the Episcopal bench present, he was called upon to perform the easy office of chaplain. The dignitary left the chamber in a "huff," and an ingoing Peer could not help inquiring what annoyed him. "No young bishops in the house! no young bishops in the house!" growled the ecclesiastical prince; adding, "Hang 'em! do they think that I am going to do their dirty work for 'em? Not I, sir, not I!"

Those who have paid ten guineas for the secret of taming horses will be somewhat disgusted to find that, had they waited till now, they might have learned the whole process for 6*d.* A pamphlet, entitled "The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses," by J. S. Rarey, was printed by the Ohio State Journal Company in 1856. It is now in course of being reprinted in this country, and will be published

early next week by Messrs. Routledge and Co. [Mr. Rarey has stated that the pamphlet was a reprint of one which he had published in America some years ago, and against the piracy of which, as there was no international copyright, he could obtain no protection. He says that there is the same difference between his lectures and his pamphlet as there is between acts and words, between seeing a thing and hearing or reading about it.]

WHO MADE THE BISHOP?—At an examination of the school children of a Welsh parish the Bishop of the diocese attended, and after a short examination his lordship fell into the old groove—himself a wonderful example, &c.—virtues—brilliance—rewarded—exalted—and "now, my dear children, who raised me to be a bishop?" There was no hesitation or pause in the coming of a reply. The Rev. Ap Meredith Ap Shenkin, the vicar of Llanberis, had trained and prepared his lambs too well for that. But when it came, instead of the anticipated and usual bit of balm and honey and sugar and flummery, it was one universal chorus of many voices, big and little, boys and girls, all roaring out, as if the spirit of Ap Shenkin raged in every breast:—"Lord John Russell." The roar of many voices was followed by a roar of laughter, in which the accompanying clergy and gentry, taken by surprise, joined most heartily, while even the flunkeydom of the chaplain could not restrain him from a most impious and unholy grin.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have been used freely by millions of human beings of both sexes and all ages in every part of the world, and while the public press has teemed with authentic cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as Indigestion, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Liver Complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None, when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, need suffer the hope of cure to be counterbalanced by the fear of injury. They cannot do harm, and they must do good. Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE OF Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Flatulency, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver complaints, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, and Debility effected by Du Barry's delicious Health Restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, are not the least remarkable:—Cure No. 42,116.—Major Edie of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength. Cure No. 30,418.—Rev. Dr. Minister, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings. Cure No. 26,418.—Harvey of diarrhoea and debility. Cure No. 39,628.—Dr. Lutzer, of consumption. Cure No. 32,389.—William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis. Cure No. 46,270.—Mr. James Roberts, wood merchant, of Frimley, of thirty years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, and partial deafness. Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food."—Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1*lb.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*; 5*lb.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 11*lb.*, 12*s.* 2*d.* The 12*lb.* canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations.—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

MARRIAGES.

LEA—TINGLE.—June 11, at the Independent Church, Kettering, by the Rev. T. Toller, Mr. Thomas Lea, of the Baptist College, Bristol, to Penelope, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Tingle, of the former place.

BAYLIS—HOWE.—June 22, at Lewisham-road, by the Rev. Joshua Russell, Alfred, second son of Mr. Samuel Baylis, of the Custom House, London, to Edith Lake, third daughter of Mr. T. H. Howe, of Dartmouth-grove, Blackheath.

BATE—CARTER.—June 22, at the Bold-street Chapel, Warrington, by the Rev. J. Laycock, Roger, second son of Mr. C. Bate, Turporley, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. James Carter, of Warrington.

SAVAGE—BAKER.—June 22, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. J. Middleitch, John Savage, Esq., of Tredgar-place, Bow-road, to Mary Emily, daughter of the late James Baker, Esq., Mile-end-road.

BLACKFORD—WATTS.—June 22, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. Robert Blackford, to Miss Julia Watts, both of Warwick.

DUFF—ELLIOTT.—June 23, at the Independent Chapel, Finchfield, by the Rev. J. Dekewer Williams, of Kensington, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., minister of the chapel, the Rev. Charles Duff, of Stebbing, to Fanny Elliott, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Eyre Bady, of Port Elizabeth.

RAYNER—ADAMSON.—June 23, at the Independent Chapel, Pottennewton, by the Rev. John Fowler, Mr. John Rayner, engineer, Hull, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Adamson, of Selby. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above place of worship, a handsome Bible was presented by the pastor to the bride and bridegroom.

BEAL—DESBOROUGH.—June 23, by licence, at the Baptist Chapel, Sharnbrook, Beds, by the Rev. T. Williams, Mr. Beal, farmer, Blotcoe-park, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Desborough, of Thurlough, Beds.

PERCIVAL—MORRISON.—June 24, at Stockwell Chapel, by the Rev. D. Thomas, Frederick Percival, of Upper Clapton, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Morrison, of Brixton.

DEATHS.

STERLING.—June 9, at Stanley-terrace, Douglas, W. R. Sterling, Esq., M.D., late of Dublin, aged sixty-five years.

ELLIS.—June 15, Mr. Ellis, of the Star and Garter, Richmond-hill, in his seventy-fifth year.

CURRIE.—June 15, at Charlton, Kent, most sincerely and deeply lamented, Thomas Henry Currie, Esq., surgeon, eldest surviving son of the Rev. T. Currie, rector of Bridgham and vicar of Roudham, in this county, aged twenty-three years.

JONES.—June 19, at Stalybridge, John Jones, the Welsh poet, aged seventy-one years. His poems had been recently collected and published in a neat volume, under the auspices of Mr. William Fairbairn, F.R.S., of Manchester, who generously undertook the responsibility.

WILSON.—June 21, at Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, Rebekah, widow of the late William Wilson, Esq., of Nottingham, aged eighty-eight years.

TURNBULL.—June 21, at Brook House, East Grinstead, Sussex, the Rev. James Turnbull, M.A., after a long and severe illness.

VINEY.—June 23, at Herne Bay, suddenly, John Viney, Esq., of Woodlands, Upper Clapton, and 48, Cornhill, London, in his seventy-second year.

CLUNIE.—June 23, at Tipping-street, Manchester, the Rev. John Clunie, LL.D., aged seventy-four years.

HICKS.—June 24, Richard Hicks, Esq., of Newgate-market and Clapham-rise, for twenty-seven years the respected Deputy of Castle Baynard Ward, London, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

BYGRAVE.—June 25, Mr. Thomas Bygrave, of Barkway, Herts, aged seventy-five years.

HODGE.—June 26, at 4, Newton-street, Glasgow, Alexandria, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Hodge, formerly of Craik, in her seventy-sixth year.

INGRAM.—June 27, at Twickenham, Catherine, wife of the Rev. G. S. Ingram, and daughter of the late Archibald Brown, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, aged thirty years.

TINTON.—June 27, at Caldwail Hall, Kidderminster, deeply lamented by all who knew him, George Richard, only son of George Tinton Esq., aged seventeen years and six months.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds show no signs of recovery and speculative operations are brought within a very narrow compass. The upward movement of the Paris Bourse has acted favourably, but the telegraphic news from India, and the prospect of a further large sum being required by the East India Company to provide for the immense expenditure now going on, causes considerable anxiety, and yesterday caused Consols to be heavy throughout the day.

To-day, a further decline has taken place in the English Stock Market, which exhibits an unfavourable appearance. Very little confidence is felt in a rise, and many anticipate the opposite movement.

Money is not in great demand, and the applications at the Bank, although more numerous than of late, are still comparatively limited. It is expected that the Bank return this week will again present a favourable appearance, notwithstanding the preparations for the 4th, and the few additions that have been made to the bullion. The failure in the grocery trade appear to have caused some apprehension, and additional difficulties are anticipated.

Foreign securities are dull and rather heavy. Business in the Railway Share Market is inactive, the chief transactions reported being in connection with the settlement of the Account, the arrangements for which are now in progress. Prices continue depressed.

Messrs. Calvert and Co., the eminent brewers, made an application to the Court of Bankruptcy for a certificate, six-sevenths of the creditors having signed a deed of arrangement. The Commissioner refused the application.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Fenn, Kemm, and Fenn, wholesale grocers. The house was old and respectable, and the stoppage is stated to have arisen from an examination of the accounts consequent upon the death of one of the partners. The liabilities are reported to be 60,000*l.*, but are not generally supposed to be so great.

The monthly returns of the Board of Trade for the month of May exhibit a considerable improvement on the preceding month, but the amount is upwards of a million less than in May 1857. During the first five months of 1857, the falling off in the exports amounted to nearly seven millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The falling off extends to nearly all the staple productions, except cottons, cotton yarns, and machinery. The decrease in imports is still more considerable, both on the month and the five months, as compared with 1857. The return indicates that the opinions occasionally expressed that some general revival of activity was taking place are unfounded. It is satisfactory, however, to believe that such transactions as are entered upon are legitimate, and, for the most part, productive of profit.

The general business of the port of London during the past week was rather more animated. 275 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports; there were 4 from Ireland, and 144 colliers. The entries outwards were 115, and these cleared amounted to 129, besides 16 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 7 vessels—viz., 3 to Port Phillip, of 3,282 tons; 1 to Sydney, of 682 tons; 1 to Hobart Town, of 869 tons; 1 to New Zealand, of 692 tons; and 1 to Swan River, of 317 tons; making a total of 6,040 tons.

The reports of the state of trade from the manufacturing districts exhibit little activity, but the nature of the business transacting is considered favourable. At Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton, the operations, although limited, indicate more steadiness, and the respective markets are evidently rather better. The accounts from Birmingham and Bradford appear less encouraging, but they are not decidedly unfavourable. In Halifax, Leeds, and Leicester the operations have not been extensive, though business is considered good, with a partial tendency to improvement. From Ireland the advices are more satisfactory, the trade in Dublin and Belfast having been on an enlarged scale.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Consols for Account	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Annuities	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
India Stock	220 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2	221 1/2	220 1/2	221 1/2
Bank Stock	36 pm	36 pm	34 pm	34 pm	34 pm	37
Exchequer-bills	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	16
Long Annuities	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

As Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 23, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,821,280
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,469,900
Gold Bullion	17,346,830
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,821,280

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,168,701
Public Deposits	7,290,156
Other Deposits	12,582,873
Seven Day and other Bills	783,710
	£38,388,440

June 24, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 25, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

SMITH, G., Brighton, cabinet-maker, July 7, August 9.
MILNE, J., Richmond, grocer and tea dealer, July 7, August 9.
AVON, C., Attleborough, Norfolk, builder, July 7, August 10.
BUCKLEY, G., Bethnal-green, deal and mahogany merchant, July 6, August 10.
SHEPHERD, J., Wandsworth, licensed victualler, July 10, August 10.
LUST, J., Birmingham, victualler, July 5 and 28.
TOMES, J., Birmingham, printer, July 8 and 28.
PATTERSON, T. J., Bristol, sail maker, July 13, August 9.
ATKINSON, R., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hosier, July 7, August 11.
HUTCHINGS, J. B., Dorchester, coach builder, July 7 and 30.
SHAW, W., Lincoln, bookseller, July 7, August 4.

Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

BANKRUPT.

CHURCHMAN, C., agricultural implement factor, Hertford, July 9, and Aug. 6.
TOMES, W., artificial flower maker, Cripplegate-buildings, City, July 12, and Aug. 9.
MAJOR, J., timber-dealer, Liverpool, July 12, and Aug. 2.
CHURCHMAN, J., miller, Old Park Mill, Sheffield, July 10, and Aug. 7.
OWEN, J., tea dealer, Rhyll, Flintshire, July 14, and Aug. 2.
BLACKMAN, G., provision dealer, Birmingham, July 10 and 31.
FISHER, J., builder, Nottingham, July 15, and Aug. 3.
KNAPP, A., and DAVIES, E., builders and contractors, Newport, Monmouthshire, July 12, and Aug. 10.
KING, J., clothier, Bradford, Wilts, July 12, and Aug. 1.
SMITH, J., tailor, Tewkesbury, July 12, and Aug. 16.
WALKER, W., woolstapler, Bradford, July 9, and Aug. 6.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 28.

We had a very short supply of wheat from Essex and Kent this morning, which sold readily at per quarter dearer than on Monday last: for foreign there was more inquiry, and the sales made were at a similar advance. Norfolk flour ready sale and 1s per sack higher. Barley firm, but not much doing. Beans and peas held for more money. The arrivals of oats were large, the greater part from Russian ports; the trade was more active to-day at Friday's prices, and there was a demand for export to Belgium. Linseed firm and cakes held higher.

DOMESTIC.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 45	40 48	Dantzic	48 to 52
Do White	40 48	Konigsberg, Red	49 50
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	44 46
Yorkshire Red	38 44	Rostock	44 46
Scotch	38 44	Danish and Holstein	42 44
Rye	30 32	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malted	36 38	Petersburg	38 42
Distilling	27 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 68	Polish Odeon	38 40
Beans, masagan	—	Marianopol	40 44
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 34
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	28 30
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	27 30
Bollers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	30 31
Foreign	46 50	Odeon	22 24
Oats (English new)	23 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 38
Sack of 280 lbs	30 40	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	33 34
Baltic	46 50	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	20 26
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	20 26
Overseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 23
11 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	—	Swedish	24 25
French	—	Petersburg	20 22
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160 lbs.—	
Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 140		New York	20 24
Rape Cakes, 64 lbs to 70 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Hempseed, 54 lbs to 58 lbs per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	32 40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 28.

Our market to-day was rather extensively supplied with foreign stock; but its general quality was very middling. From our own grazing districts a full average time-of-year supply of beasts came to hand; but the condition of most breeds was inferior when compared with many previous weeks. The best trade was in a sluggish state; yet, compared with Monday last, no change took place in the quotations. The prime Scotch sold at 4s 4d per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,750 Scotch and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire 400 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 34 Scotch. We were again well supplied with sheep, but most breeds were light weighters. The mutton trade ruled very inactive, and prices were from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs lower than on this day so'nigh. The prime old Down sold at 4s 8d per 8 lbs. There was a fair show of lambs, which moved off slowly, on rather easier terms. About 900 came to hand from Ireland. Calves, the supply of which was extensive, ruled heavy, and prices were 2d to 4d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last. Pigs met a slow inquiry, on former terms. The supply was good.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Fr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 6 4 8
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 0	Lge. coarse calves	3 6 4 0
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 2 4 4	Prime small	4 2 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 4	Large hogs	3 2 4 0
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 4

Lambs 5s 6d to 6s 10d.

Sucking calves, 10s. to 25s; Quarter-old store pigs, 15s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 28.

Notwithstanding that very moderate supplies of meat continued on sale here, the trade generally rules heavy, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	3 8 to 4 0
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 0 3 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 4 3 10
Do. small do.	3 10 4 0	Prime ditto	4 0 4 4
Large pork	3 0 3 6	Veal	3 4 4 4

Lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, June 29.

TEA.—The market is firm. No transactions, however, of any importance have been reported. Common Congou is quoted 10½d to 10¾d per lb.

SUGAR.—Only a moderate amount of business has been done. In prices there is no alteration, Friday's rates being supported. In the refined market there is very little business doing, and quotations rule about 6d per cwt. cheaper.

COFFEES.—There has been a steady inquiry for plantation Ceylon, and good qualities realise former values; other descriptions are a shade cheaper.

RICE.—The market is by no means active, but for the finer descriptions there is a fair inquiry at an improvement of about 6d per cwt; other sorts are at steady quotations.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 28.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,383 firkins butter, and 2,211 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 6,513 casks butter, 846 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market we have again to report a good business transacted during the past week, and at the close sales were effected at 2s to 4s advance on our quotations of this day so'nigh, chiefly caused by best Dutch having advanced to 10½s to 10¾s, owing to short shipments. The bacon market ruled very slow, but a limited business transacted, prices being 1s to 2s per cwt. in favour of buyers.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.		s. s.	
Friesland, per cwt.	96 to 104	Cheshire, per cwt.	64 to 80
Kiel	—	Cheddar	72 80
Dorset	96 104	Double Gloucester	56 72
Carlisle	86 100	Single ditto	—
Waterford	86 96	York Hams	78 86
Cork	92 98	Westmoreland ditto	78 84
Limerick	—	Irish ditto	76 86
Sligo	86 98	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	74 78
Fresh, per dozen	10 18	Irish (green)	66 70

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 28.—Since Monday last the arrivals of home-grown potatoes have been very moderate, for the time of year. The imports have amounted to 10,500 baskets from Rotterdam, 1,240 from Schiedam, 1,819 from Dunkirk, and 15 tons from Jersey. The demand is steady, at from 6s to 10s per cwt. In old potatoes nothing is doing.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, June 26.—Trade continues brisk, and the supply is equal to the demand. Cherries are still largely imported from the Continent, and a few apricots have also made their appearance. Strawberries are now abundant. Of pears, a few *Ne Plus Meuris* may still be obtained. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazil, 1s 6d do; Spanish, 1s 4d do; almonds, 2s 4d; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Among vegetables are asparagus, rhubarb, and cauliflowers. English peas are now coming into market at from 3s 6d to 5s per bush. Of the latter there are likewise large arrivals from France. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. New potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, June 28.—We have no material alteration in our market since our last report. The demand is very limited, and the accounts received from the hop plantations are generally favourable.

WOOL, Monday, June 28.—Since our last report there has been a full average business doing in nearly all kinds of home-grown wools. Holders, generally, are very firm, and most of them refuse to sell except on higher terms. Throughout the provinces, there is a good demand for wool, at improving currencies.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, June 26.—There has been a moderate inquiry for Russian and Manila hemp, at prices equal to those current last week. In flax, however, very little has been passing on former terms. Coir goods have sold slowly, but jute has produced rather more money.

OILS, Monday, June 28.—We have a fair demand for linseed oil, at 32s 6d to 32s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is dull, and lower to purchase. In palm very little is doing, at 89s 3d for fine Logos. Cocoa-nut is selling at 37s to 40s; fine sperm, 86½; and southern, 35½ to 36½. Turpentine moves off slowly at the recent advance.

TALLOW, Monday, June 28.—For most kinds of tallow the demand rules inactive. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 62s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is 2s 8½d per 8 lbs.

COALS, Monday, June 28.—Market without alteration from last day. Stewart's, 10s 6d; Hettons, 10s 6d; South Hetton, 10s 3d; Riddell's, 13s; Gosforth, 13s; Lambton's, 10s; Hartley's, 15s. Fresh arrivals, 110; left from last day, 29.

Advertisements.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, and ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

No sooner is the "Insensible Perspiration" checked than a host of evils begin to manifest themselves. A tightness is often felt in the Chest, Wheezing, difficulty of Breathing, Cold Feet, Heaviness in the Head, Swelling of the Joints, Cold Chills and Hot Flushes—producing a sad variety of Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Dulness of Hearing, Ague in the Face or Breast, Pains in the Back or Sides, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, or other symptoms, come rushing in to torment the sensitive frame. The surest and shortest method to remove all these ills is to restore what has been arrested, viz.:—the "Insensible Perspiration," by having recourse to OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S ORIGINAL AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA, the noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered. It was introduced into England from America in 1851; and proved, by experience, to be the great purifier of the Blood, unparalleled in efficacy to restore and invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, Colds, Coughs, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. It is perfectly mild in operation, at the same time extraordinarily beneficial in effect—its peculiar composition and agreeable flavour render it a *ne plus ultra* in Medicine. Parents, who are reminded that Children are frequently much injured from the injudicious administration of Calomel, Scammony, and other strong purgatives, will find this celebrated Medicine obviate many infantile complaints; which, unattended, lay the foundation for a life of premature decay and suffering. The youth of both sexes, and especially the female—when opening into life, and the parent's advice and authority most unwisely too often set aside—would find the distress and irregularity of many incidental complaints peculiar to that era greatly ameliorated. The comforting properties of this restorative medicine to more matured life are well known to thousands who have greatly benefited by its use, and are ever ready to bear testimony of its powerful remedial aid; and to old age, when medicine generally appears losing its influence, and languor and weakness and decay are making sad inroads upon the once stalwart frame, no medicine ever previously discovered has been so great a blessing as this. Very many aged persons have enjoyed from its use a prolonged and pleasant existence, free from much of that weariness and pain arising from the vitiated and torpid circulation of the vital fluid. The more these original American medicines have become known, the more they are appreciated; and so extensively are these preparations used in the United States, as almost to supersede any others.

The public are seriously cautioned not to be deceived by any SPURIOUS IMITATION, however plausibly placed before them, but be careful to observe the signatures, in red.

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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, without the addition of any mineral or mercurial preparation whatever, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in relieving many neglected, obstinate, and long-standing complaints, arising from Constipation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Indigestion, inaction of the liver, consequent headache and nervous irritability, destructive of the energetic action both of body and mind. They are extremely gentle in their operation, and seldom produce griping or distress of the bowels. The superiority over other cathartic medicines will be immediately apparent, because they act through the entire intestinal canal with equal efficiency, removing all obstructions, humours, and irritating substances from the stomach downwards, whereas most other purgatives act only upon certain of the smaller or larger intestines, and consequently do little good, and sometimes great injury to the nervous system.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND in his researches among the vegetable productions of his native land, in the woods and prairies of America, was enabled by great diligence and long investigation to extract from them, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, which, by a happy combination, with a peculiar consolidated extract of Sarsaparilla, produced this extraordinary domestic medicine—mildly aperient—cleansing the blood—promoting appetite—restoring vigour to the system—free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

The demand is daily increasing for these Pills, which are always useful in a family, and seldom leave when once introduced; and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, have wrought some of the most wonderful cures on record. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. a box.

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This Ointment is unlike any other in existence, either in its action or its effects. It assists in promoting the "Insensible Perspiration," and relieves the cuticle when in a dry, parched, or feverish state, produced by cold or other causes. When applied to old sores, inflammations, swelling eruptions, or any disease of the flesh and bones, it causes the parts to discharge all their putrid, morbid substances, and then heals them. It never dries up a sore, or closes over any wound or break of the flesh, until it has drawn away all the irritating, poisonous matter, which it effectually does; after which the parts heal. There is no wound, or swelling, or chronic disease of the leg, Fever sores, Inflammation, Eruption of the Skin, Scrofulous development, and other like maladies of the flesh and blood, that this Ointment will not cure, provided the blood is purified also with Sarsaparilla. It is inestimable for Croup, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Scald Head, Asthma, Ague in the Face, Ear Ache, Head Ache, Swelled Glands, &c., &c. It is also a sovereign remedy for Burns, Scalds, or any abrasion of the flesh, produced by fire or other causes. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

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This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

DEAFNESS.—"We hear, upon most

credible authority, that Mr. JAMES RACKHAM, Operative Chemist, Norwich—the INVENTOR of the CELEBRATED LINT for the cure of Piles—has discovered an unfailing remedy for ALL CASES of DEAFNESS, except from actual malformation. This is truly a most important event. So confident is the Proprietor of its efficacy, that he guarantees to send fresh supplies, if required, free of postage or any other extra charge whatever. The price is 10s. 6d., and under such conditions we should not hesitate applying immediately to him."—Crisp's Monthly Magazine.

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"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

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COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

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HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

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BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS are the best that can be made; they give support, are durable, and may be washed. Prices from 7s. 6d. Trusses fitted from 10s. 6d., by W. H. Bailey, 418, Oxford-street. A female in attendance.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

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These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliouness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Scarry, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY

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Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

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"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in boxes at 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 23, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; M. Doughty, 28, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kornet, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Rattines and Co., Liverpool, and Leth-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.
(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TEETH and GOLD STOPPING.—Decayed

Teeth completely restored to their original form and usefulness, totally preventing further decay. Fees, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Fees for Artificial Teeth, Complete Set, Upper and Lower, 12s. 12s.; ditto in Platina, as durable as gold, 8l. 8s.; ditto in carved ivory, 2l. Single Tooth, 4s. 6s., and in gold, 12s. to 15s.

Mr. BRADSHAW, Surgeon Dentist, 2, Argyll-place, Regent-street. Ten till Four.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—A Set £1.—

Why wear those you can't eat with, nor speak with, that hurt you, and are apt to fall out? All these annoyances, as well as high charges, are entirely prevented by the beautiful inventions just perfected, surpassing all others. No extraction of stumps, nor any springs, wires, or ligatures required. Sole Inventor, Mr. F. H. JEANS, Dentist, 42, JUDD-STREET, near EUSTON-SQUARE and KING'S-CROSS.—Established twenty years. A tooth from 2s. 6d.; an upper or under set, in carved ivory, 1l.; ditto, in gold, 5l. Consultation free.

TEETH.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.—

A new and invaluable invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD: it is the production of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed by his PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION, without springs, wires, or ligatures, by the application of a Chemically Prepared White and Gum-coloured soft and very flexible Material, which is so highly approved of in the construction of Artificial Teeth and Gums. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and from the softness and flexibility of the Material used the most perfect fit is obtained, to the exclusion of all atmospheric air, and the teeth kept perfectly Firm in their places by Self-Adhesion, without springs or wires, and they will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this most valuable discovery.

Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from Eleven till Five.

SOUND and WHITE TEETH are indispensable

to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A white powder, is composed of the Choicest and most recherché Ingredients of the Oriental Herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the Teeth, and insures a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the enamelled surface. Its ANTI-SEPTIC and ANTI-SCORBUTIC PROPERTIES exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of the decay of the Teeth, induce a healthy action of the Gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness, while, by confirming their adhesion to the Teeth, they give unlimited enjoyment and fresh zest to appetite, by perpetuating effective and complete mastication. The Breath, also, from the salubrious and disinfecting qualities of the ODONTO, attains a sweetness and fragrance truly grateful to its possessor. Price 2s. 6d. per box.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

"BAD BLOOD and ILL HEALTH,"

are best remedied by Dr. ZADD JEBB'S SARSA-PARILLA, DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, and QUININE PILLS. Pure blood gives life, health, and vigour, bad blood brings on illness in all its varieties.

The discoveries in Medical Science enabled Dr. Zadd Jebb to combine the above vegetable drugs in such a manner that the properties of one do not destroy those of the other, and this discovery is only known to the executors of Dr. Zadd Jebb.

These pills are admitted by medical men to be the safest remedy for Torpid Liver, Biliouness, Skin Diseases, Blisters, Pimples, Headache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Gravel, Stone, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disease, Pains in the Limbs, and for Poor Health. They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, and revive the system by reorganising the vital tissue. The public must protect themselves by asking for Zadd Jebb's Pills, as they are the only pills answering to this advertisement. If not obtainable, boxes are sent free by post on receipt of stamps, addressed to Z. JEBB, 10, Hungerford-street, London, price 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

London Agents: Messrs. Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Harvey and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-churchyard; and Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN

STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, in every town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

BENET FINK'S IRONMONGERY
is the Best and Cheapest.

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is the Best and Cheapest.

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CUTTING'S ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE FORKS and SPOONS, 14s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Crust Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 65s.; Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks.

CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 5s. half dozen.

CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES
Ivory balance handle, from 12s. to 40s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11s. to 30s. per doz.; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS and BRONZE ditto, Fire Irons from 1s. 6d. to 50s.; Metal Tea-pots from 1s. 6d. to 12s.; Saucepans, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandeliers, Moderator Lamps, from 6s. 6d. to 6l. 10s.; Travelling and other Baths.

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

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Cream-laid note	2 0 per rm.	Cream-laid adhesive envelopes	3 0 per 1000
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A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE PAID on all orders over 20s.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and 104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,
BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

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THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an emollient, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canisters at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GIN, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Our very superior SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, of which we hold an extensive stock, are now in brilliant condition.

AT TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN,
For PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c. Being imported from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, they are only charged half the usual duty. Pint Samples of either sent for 12 Stamps. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus. Terms, cash, or approved reference prior to delivery.

"I find your wine to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures too often sold for genuine Sherry."

"HY. LETHEBY, M.D., London Hospital."
The Analysis of Dr. Letheby sent free upon application.
Brandy 15s. per Gallon.

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CAPE WINES.—H. R. WILLIAMS, 112, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN,

Two doors from the Flower Pot,
IMPORTER OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WINES.

South African Port and Sherry	20s. per dozen.
South African Marsala and Madeira	20s. "
Superior qualities	24s. "
South African Amontillado	24s. "
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These wines have undergone a very careful analysis, are quite free from acidity, and can be highly recommended for their purity and wholesome character; and they are especially suited for Dinner, Dessert, Supper, and Family use.

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"Having used Cape wine at the Cape I am able to state that the wines sold by you are genuine and good. Of the wholesomeness and real goodness of the red wine I can speak with certainty, having used it for upwards of fifteen years."

DENMAN'S WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.—PORT, SHERRY, &c.
TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 16s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London. Counting-house entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

"Mr. J. L. Denman now supplies these Wines at 20s. per dozen, and as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these Wines to our readers."—Vide "John Bull," Jan. 17, 1857.

"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's Wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

IN ANSWER to "WHY GIVE MORE?"
try RUSSELLS and COMPANY'S, who sell none but the BEST TEAS and COFFEES, 42, Borough (first from the Railway Station); 71 and 72, Borough; and 22, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

1858.—CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH

should apply for a copy of a new ILLUSTRATED ESTIMATE BOOK, which will be published by Messrs. COBBETT and Co. (gratis and post free) the first week in April. From the numerous piracies of their former work, Messrs. Cobbett have found it imperative to prepare an entirely new Catalogue, which will contain revised estimates for furnishing with elegance and economy, at fixed prices, on a plan altogether peculiar to their Establishment, illustrated by 287 elegant and useful Designs of Furniture adapted for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms, Offices, Libraries, Halls, &c., and taken from Goods actually in Stock. References of the highest character to numerous Clergymen in various parts of the kingdom. All ORDERS DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.—COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London (ten minutes by rail from London-bridge).

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DAMASK, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, HIGH HOLBORN.—HOWITT and Co. having maintained a reputation for upwards of a quarter of a century for supplying the most substantial articles in CABINET FURNITURE, &c., for general House Furnishing, with confidence solicit an inspection of their present extensive Stock by those about to furnish. Their new Illustrated Furnishing Catalogue will be found invaluable as a guide, and may be had on application. N.B. Carpets and Damasks having undergone a material reduction in price, consequent on the late general money panic, has enabled them to make purchases under unusually favourable circumstances, and they are now submitting new patterns in Carpets from 6d. to 1s. per yard below last year's prices, and old patterns at a much greater reduction.

BEST COALS, 23s. GAMMAN, SON, and

CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallsend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 22s. per ton, for cash.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 22s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 21s.; Silkestone, first class, 21s.; second class, 20s.; third class, 19s.; Clay Cross, first class, 19s.; second class, 17s.; Barnsley, 17s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingland.

RICH CURRANT CAKE.—Why make your own when DOIG'S Rich CAKES are only 8d. per lb.? These celebrated cakes are made of superior fruit, and every other article of the finest quality, in various sizes, from 1½lb. Doig's superior Currant Cake, for Tea Meetings and School Treats, in quantities of not less than 20lbs., 6d. per lb. Doig's pure Welch Bread.—68, Fetter-lane, and 74, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

OSBORNE'S PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST

BACON is a great luxury to the domestic circle, and now selling at 9d. per lb. by the half side; Spanish and Westphalia Hams, 8½d. per lb.; Spiced Breakfast Tongues, 7d. each, or 3s. 3d. per half-dozen; Bath Chaps, 7½d.; Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6½d. and 7½d. per lb.; good Cheshire, well adapted for family use, 7½d. and 8½d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 1½d.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 14d. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. Other edibles equally moderate, at a saving of 15 per cent. to the purchaser in all provisions; packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE,
Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS

CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness. Admirably adapted for INDIA, and all Tropical Climates. The PANNUS CORIUM sold by the yard or piece.

HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

EXCESSIVE HEAT! DO YOUR FEET PERSPIRE?

DR. PHILIP RAMSEY'S MEDICATED

LOTION for the FEET immediately relieves profuse perspiration and unpleasant smell, promoting healthy moisture to the dry and burning foot, and is invaluable as a cooling lotion when heated by walking or dancing, travelling, and hot climates.

Sold in pint bottles 2s. 7½d.; free by post thirty-six stamps; enclosing directions for use, Testimonials, and a Treatise on the Management of the Feet. Depot, 43, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square, W.C., and by all respectable Chemists.

TO NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condem-

nation of Mr. C. Meinig (ex-agent), on the 30th of November, 1856, by the High Courts of England and France, for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Patent Medical Electric Chains, and for clandestinely applying the high testimonials given upon them to an electro-instrument circulated by him amongst our agents under false pretences, will, it is hoped, make all purchasers, to secure genuine Chains, particularly notice that no other fac-simile or seal but "J. L. PULVERMACHER'S" is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the Six Countries in which they are patented, without which none are real.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRO-GALVANIC CHAINS, for personal use—a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Diseases. They weigh but two ounces, and are intended to be worn on the affected parts of the body. On the first application (in fact, in an instant) the system becomes light and invigorated, and the Head, Ear, and Tooth-ache, and all acute Pains, vanish in an extraordinary manner; also, in a few hours, and at most in a few days, the worst cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Deafness, Indigestion, Liver, Biliary, and Female Complaints, Constipation, Spasms, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and many other Chronic Diseases, are totally eradicated. Thousands of Testimonials of Cures, both from Private Persons and Medical Practitioners, in every part of the world, confirm these facts. In the "Life" of that remarkable Divine, Dr. Kitto, it says,—"The instant I applied a small Pulvermacher's Chain I felt a pleasant electric current pass through my system, and immediately my pains left me." He was the greatest sufferer ever known, especially from Deafness, Paralysis, and Rheumatism. Adopted by the Académie de Médecine, Paris; and Rewarded at the Great Exhibition of 1855. Deemed worthy of high eulogium in the Works and Writings of those great Philosophers and eminent Physicians, Sir C. Looock, Bart., Physician to her Majesty; Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Becquerel, Pouillet, Delarive, Oppolzer, and many others. These Chains, as the "Lancet" and other Medical Journals state, must at once convince every person of their extraordinary curative powers who will give them one moment's trial. Price 5s., 10s. 6d.,—the 10s., 18s., and 22s. most useful. J. L. PULVERMACHER and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH

RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines. Stuart de Decies."—Cure No. 49,832. "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. Maria Joly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure No. 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure No. 18,216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure No. 34,210. Dr. Shorland, of drooping and debility.—Cure No. 36,212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.—Cure No. 42,116. Major Edie, of enlargement of the liver and total prostration of strength.—Cure No. 36,418. Rev. Dr. Minster, of cramps, spasms, and daily vomitings.—Cure No. 26,418. Dr. Harvey, of diarrhoea and debility.—Cure No. 39,628. Dr. Wurizer, of consumption.—Cure No. 32,880. William Hunt, Esq., barrister, of paralysis.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.; Super refined quality, 10lb., 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbis, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 330 and 451, Strand; also at 49 and 60, Bishopsgate-street; and 4, Cheapside; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, just out. Many of the patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. Flounced Muslins from 6s. 6d. Mourning Muslins, the best and largest selection in the kingdom. Last year's patterns selling at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns post free.—**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY**, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Plain, double skirt, and flounced, with jacket complete; neat, pretty patterns; cut out by one of the first cutters in Paris, and completed there by superior French artists. A fresh arrival every Wednesday. Patterns post free.—**FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY**.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS at a singular low price. A simple Check; the material is Cashmere, with rich ducasse side-trimming, in French blue, nut-brown, black, violet, French grey, and the new green, edged with velvet. The skirt is made, and lined throughout, the material for bodice included. Price 14s. 9d. The additional charge for making the bodice is 1s. A drawing of the dress sent post free.—**FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY**, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS. The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure. The Half-guinea Cloth Jacket, a very pretty shape just from Paris, to be had in all the fashionable colours. For country orders, size of waist, and round the shoulders is required. A drawing sent post free.—**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY**, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

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MARCELLA, HOLLAND, and LACE JACKETS.—Our new registered self-expanding Jacket, which is extremely ladylike, and will fit any figure, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d.; Buff and coloured ditto, price 9s. 6d.; and our new shape French Holland Jacket, price 4s. 9d.; White and Black Back Jackets, price 14s. 9d. Drawings post free. London and Paris Warehouse, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

DRESSES for the SEA-SIDE and TOURIST. They are composed of French Lawn, or the New Indian Ghaz, of a very simple and classic design, with loose Jackets, and made expressly for the Tourist, Sea-side, and Promenade, in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered. Country orders punctually attended to. Measurement required—length of skirt and round the shoulders. Price 15s. 6d. and 21s. London and Paris Warehouse, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS. Pretty, neat Patterns, in all colours, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate experienced artists, in two or three flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket complete, price 10s. 6d. For Mourning the same price. Orders from the country should be accompanied with the length of skirt, size round the shoulders and waist. Patterns post free. London and Paris Warehouse, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS.—This much admired dress is made up in a very elegant and pretty style, in plain double skirt or flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use in either plain or printed cambric. Patterns post free. Country orders punctually attended to, accompanied with the necessary measurements. London and Paris Warehouse, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.—This very useful article, beautifully embroidered with the Christian name, forming a neat and inexpensive present, price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 9d. 5s. 6d. the half dozen, by post 6s. 3d. Post-office Orders to be made payable on the Holborn branch to **WILLIAM BOYCE**, Manager. London and Paris Warehouse, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

ELEGANT MUSLINS!! NEW GOODS FOR THE PRESENT MONTH!! 20,000 PIECES of GAUZE, BALZONINE, and ORGANDI FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d., the dress of eight yards, or any length cut at 4d. the yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. the yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Large buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free. **HOOPER, MUSLIN MERCHANT and PRINTER**, 52, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1836.

HYAM and Co.'s GUINEA COAT and VEST are decidedly the best and cheapest articles of Clothing ever yet offered for sale. They are manufactured from Melton Cloth, Angoras, Tweeds, &c. The articles cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all, combining, as they do, fashionable cut and superior make, coupled with perfect fit.

A COAT and VEST will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office Order for One Guinea, with a correct guide of Self-Measurement thus:—Firstly—Inches round Chest. Secondly—Inches round waist. Thirdly—Length in inches of sleeve from middle of the back.

HYAM and Co.'s STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING is the largest and most varied in Great Britain, comprehending as it does every possible description of Attire. All the articles are designed and made in strict accordance with the prevailing styles of the day.

HYAM and Co.'s CLOTHING for CHILDREN, BOYS, and YOUTHS has ever gained favour in the eyes of the public. A private room is connected with this department for inspection and fitting on; and here it will be seen that adaptation to age is strikingly brought out.

HYAM and Co.'s ORDERED DEPARTMENT contains all the finest fabrics of the British and Continental Manufacturers. The artists, &c., employed in the Design and Make of these excellent materials are the first in the trade. A trial will prove these statements strictly true.

NOTICE.—The extensive Bespoke, General, Wholesale, and Export Trades of HYAM and Co. yield the Proprietors such advantages as enable them to supply their goods at a saving to all purchasers of from 20 to 30 per cent. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest selling price from which no deduction can be made. Any garment bought either ready made or to measure, will be exchanged, or others made in lieu, if not worn or injured.

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TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT of WOODED BLACK CLOTH, 4l. 4s. Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

S. BATTAM, Tailor, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, (Four doors South of Shoobred and Co.'s).

JONES'S TROUSERS, in wool-dyed Black and Oxford Dressings, of first quality, fit, and workmanship, made on his own premises at 30s. per pair. Patterns, with instructions for self-measurement, sent post free.

COATS, West wool-dyed black superline, at 45s. and 55s.; Vests, same, from 11s. to 15s.—**J. W. Jones**, 1, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

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